THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LIX No. 13—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1920.

DOXSEE & CO.

JANUARY SALE

All Trimmed Hats in Velvets, Plushes and Beaver at HALF PRICE, to clear.

All Untrimmed Shapes and Ready-to-Wear at HALF Price. Special prices in Children's Hats.

Ladies' and Misses' fine wool and Silk Scarfs at SPECIAL PRICES.

CORSETS—Special Prices to clear odd lines of Corsets.

BLOUSES—Crepe De Chine Blouses in white, flesh and mais, at Special Prices, to clear odd sizes.

NECKWEAR—Satin Collars in long and short roll and tailored effects.

Fancy Vestees and fronts of net and lace combined.

High-necked Gumpes of net, nicely backed with fancy collars and many other pretty styles.

The Leading Millinery House

1869 — 600 BRANCHES — 1919

THE

ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA

THE BANK FOLLOWS A LIBERAL POLICY IN EXTENDING CREDIT TO FARMERS

If you are going to need a loan to buy seed or live stock, see the Manager of the nearest branch of the Royal Bank early about your requirements.

This is an invitation to call at the Royal Bank the next time you are in town.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE $35,000,000

TOTAL RESOURCES $470,000,000

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA 1873

THROUGH good times and bad times for the past 45 years this Bank has steadily given its best efforts to the development and upbuilding of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial business of this Country. Our efficient service is available for the benefit of all customers.

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH

R. R. WHITE - - - MANAGER

BRANCHES ALSO AT:

BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON.

The Napanee Branch

Great War Veterans' Association

Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

Clubrooms situated in Harshaw Block, Dundas St.

LOOK HERE!

Car Best Corn

Car Best Oats

Ground and Mixed $3.25 per 100.

Bran Shorts, and best Flour at close prices. Frost wire fencing and gates always on hand. All kinds farm seeds. See me before selling your hay, straw and grain.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

APPLICATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Amherst Island to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at the ensuing sittings thereof for an Act ratifying and confirming an agreement between the said Municipal Corporation and the Kingston Navigation Company, Limited, providing for the payment by the said Municipal Corporation to the said Navigation Company of the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars by way of loan in consideration of the establishment by the Navigation Company of a certain steamer service between the said Township of Amherst Island and the City of Kingston, Ontario, said loan to be secured by mortgage upon the steamer in question and to be repaid with interest in five annual installments.

Notice is also given of application that the said Act authorize the said Corporation to raise the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars by the issue of debentures, and further notice is given that the said Corporation has no existing debenture debt.

KING & SMYTHE.

Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Kingston, this 3rd day of February, A.D., 1920.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John James Garrison, of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox & Addington, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife Gertrude Frances Garrison, of the city of Belleville in the county of Hastings, Province of Ontario, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at the Township of Camden in the county of Lennox & Addington, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1919.

Herrington, Warner, & Grange

Napanee, Ontario, solicitors for the applicant. 3-13t

There are TWO KINDS of

INVESTMENTS

one returns less, and the other more than you anticipate, and among the latter are the

7 per cent. Preferred Shares

—in—

W. D. MIDMER, Limited

Price $100.00 each.

In addition to dividend there should be a bonus of three per cent, making a total return of **Ten Per Cent.** per annum; and you will get indirect returns from the money the Company would spend locally, probably fifty thousand dollars a year.

W. D. MIDMER.

NAPANEE AND FRANCE

In keeping with the Forward Movement of the churches, the ladies of the town have united to form a local branch of the Canadian McAll Association to further the work of evangelism and of moral and social uplift in France. This worthy effort has been taken up by representatives of all the Napanee churches and bids fair to become a permanent factor in the religious and philanthropic life of the town. It is eminently christian in spirit, and inter-denominational in scope.

From the various pulpits last Sunday the announcement was made that a drawing room meeting in aid of the McAll Mission of France would be held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Herrington, Dundas street, at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, and notwithstanding a heavy snow storm at the representative gathering was present. Mrs. Ed. Wilson was called to the chair, and Mrs. Fred L. Hooper was asked to serve as secretary of the meeting.

After devotional exercises, the Rev. W. H. Brokenshire, of Kingston, who has served in the American Y.M.C.A. for eighteen months and who recently returned from France, was called upon to address the meeting, his responding. Mr. Brokenshire at once caught and held the attention of all present as he told the story of the French people, their marvelous country, their fascinating history, their struggle upward, their idealism, and especially their splendid record in the recent world war. Then he told of what he had seen and learned of the work of the McAll Mission in France, its humble beginnings nearly fifty years ago, its phenomenal and steady growth ever since, the recognition accorded to it by the government and people of France, its unique and practical methods, and its spirit—hostile to none and helpful to all. He succeeded in showing how much Canada was indebted to France, and dwelt upon the indissoluble ties which bind the two countries together, none more appealing than the 50,000 Canadian graves in French soil. Canada spared not herself in saving France from the unspeakable Hun; now let Canada finish her work by seeking to save France for righteousness. The speaker evidently loves the French people himself, he admires their sterling qualities and noble characteristics, their uncomplaining patience amid hardship, their indomitable courage in danger, their unconquerable perserverance during the horrors of war, and their unwavering devotion to God and their native land. If Canadians can but understand the real needs of France at the present time—both spiritual and material—they will not hesitate to give their sympathy, their prayers, and their financial offerings to a cause so near and so dear to the Master's heart.

By the spoken word, by the stirring song, by the printed page, by the unique methods which have made the McAll Mission famous, the good work is kept up, not alone in the populous city and on the crowded boulevard, but in the rural hamlet and in the remote country region. In bright Mission halls, by itinerant automobile, from portable chapels, by means of floating churches, which traverse the inland network of canals which drain river, lake, the message of God's love is being constantly dessiminated, and gratefully received by the eager hearers. Among the successful means employed in helping the people are the boys' clubs, the girls' sewing classes, the teaching of domestic science, industrial schools for maimed soldiers, mothers' meetings, men's conferences, mutual aid societies, temperance work, Thursday schools, relief work for those in temporal distress, orphanages, day creches, gymnasiums and recreation rooms, educational lectures, etc. John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Y.M.C.A. and of the Inter-Church World Forward Movement, knows of no society more Christ-like in conception and more wise in method and plan, more economical in administration, more apostolic in spirit, and more refreshing and vitalizing as one appoaches the scene of its operations." All the great social and religious leaders of the day are ready to offer their tribute of appreciation to this great, needy, and growing work. The Mission has never departed from the attitude of its founder, Dr. R. W. McAll, when he said: "Our motto will be to avoid attacking either political or ecclesiastical systems, but rather to call attention by word and every mode to the message of infinite love."

As a result of this meeting, the ladies unanimously decided to organize a local Auxiliary of the Canadian McAll Association, to hold four meetings each year, on the third Monday of September, November, January and March, and to proceed with the election of officers. The following were thereupon appointed:

Honorary President—Mrs. W. S. Herrington.

President—Mrs. Ed. Wilson.

1st Vice-President—Mrs. Thos. Symmington.

2nd Vice-President—Mrs. W. A. Daly.

3rd Vice-President—Mrs. Geo. Cliffe.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. W. Robinson.

Secretary—Mrs. Fred L. Hooper.

Literature Secretary—Mrs. Jas. Thomson.

Assistants—Mrs. O. S. Reddick, Mrs. H. Judson.

Executive Committee—Mrs. E. J. Corkill, Mrs. Dr. Cowan, Mrs. F. S. Richardson, Mrs. Anna Wheeler.

The Napanee Auxiliary hope to secure Mr. Brokenshire for a lecture on France, illustrated by lantern slides, and a treat is in store for those who listen as Mr. Brokenshire is a pleasing and eloquent speaker.

Some tea is cheaper, some more expensive, but none quite so delicious as Daly's Good Tea—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

The Price of Stoves

is still rising but we are selling our present stock at the old prices.

A HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE or a HEATER

may make a lot of difference to your comfort. BUY IT NOW!

Hardware, Tinware, Agateware.

BEN. F. DAVY,

Next to Caton's.

WAGARVILLE

S. Jackson's saw mill was burned on Tuesday. The origin of the fire is unknown. The mill was saved, but it is estimated that the loss will be about $1,000. The proprietor recently had it examined by an expert, who pronounced it to be in first-class condition. The mill is also in operation only ten days. A very heavy cut of logs was on hand. A portable mill will be allowed in to finish sawing. The mill was in fine running order and was cutting about two hundred feet of timber each day. Mr. Jackson, of Wagarville, is the owner, and also the head saw man.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupree were guests Friday at Mr. Fred Henderson's, Newburgh road.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, and Jean, visited Sunday at Mr. James Cuthill's.

Mrs. Ed. Boyle was taken sick with la grippe at her sister's, Mrs. Vandevoort's and had to go home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle visited Friday at Mr. Ed. H. Rankin's.

Mr. Wilfrid Cline is home from Belleville as the college is closed on account of flu.

Mr. Garfield Sills spent the week-end in Oshawa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle called Sunday afternon at Mr. W. A. McLeod's.

Mr. Isaac Warner passed away Tuesday night at his daughter's, Mrs. Bell, in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Taylor spent a couple of days in Belleville attending the funeral of her father, Mr. Warner.

Mrs. Preston left Tuesday for her home in Frankford, after spending a couple of months with Mrs. G. Sills. Mrs. Sills accompanied her home for a few days.

Mrs. Eslie Smith was called to Bowmanville to nurse her daughter, Mrs. Nicholl, who has the flu.

Mrs. E. Bell, Belleville, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. I. B. Taylor.

Kodaks and supplies are positively to be had in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store only.

ODESSA

Mrs. George Ettinger, Kingston, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Watts last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Burns and little daughter, Patricia, of Tamworth, returned last Sunday from visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lawlor.

Miss Bertha Graham is visiting relatives in Sydenham.

Miss Mary Hoag has been spending the past week with her sister, Mrs. Radcliffe, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Snider are visiting relatives in Sydenham.

Mr. and Mrs. Leeman, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Heath, returned to their home in Brewers Mills last Wednesday.

A. B. Aylsworth has moved in the James Bailey house on the corner of Centre street and Ferguson avenue.

Mr. Lloyd Harrowsmith, has purchased the Frank McCormac farm and will take possession about April 1st. Mr. and Mrs. McCormac's many friends are hoping they may still reside here.

David Smith has purchased the Henry Hutchins property on Factory street.

Harold Cairns, of the Royal Bank, Merrickville, has been promoted to the Royal Bank, Trenton, a new branch that has just been opened.

Mrs. Johnston's friends will be interested to know that he has purchased a valuable farm near Whitby, and recently moved to his new home.

Captain Rogers, of the Salvation Army, was taken to the Kingston General Hospital last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. James Kenny and daughter Olive May, who have been seriously ill, are improving.

Miss Viola Tierney, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is recovering.

Buy your Dairy Supplies now while the stock is complete at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

The roads are being opened after the recent snowfall. The mail on Thursday was quite a treat being the first since Saturday. The doctors have had great difficulty in getting to their patients and they have had an extraordinary number of calls owing to the flu epidemic.

Much sickness is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Will. Gallagher in the death of their eldest daughter from diphtheria, and the illness of their remaining five children who are suffering from the same disease.

James Dorland is confined to his bed with a strained back.

The crowd at Roy Ferguson's sale was a small one owing to the condition of the roads.

M. F. Mallory is busy moving to F. Crozier's house.

M. B. Trumpour completed his moving to Napanee last Friday. A few evenings ago about thirty neighbors gathered to spend an evening with Mr. Trumpour, his mother and sister before their departure. An address was read expressing regret at their leaving and best wishes for the future. Miss Gladys was presented with a cut glass water set and Mr. Trumpour with a leather bound hymn book.

A jolly evening was spent at the W. I. box social, but the Ladies' Aid concert was postponed indefinitely on account of so much illness.

Miss D. Slater, S. S. No. 2, visited her home at Cressy over the week-end.

Miss H. May, Hayburn, has been spending some time at James Dickson's.

Mrs. G. A. Ruttan is progressing favorably in Picton hospital and expects to be able to return to her home soon.

You are not always forwarned these days about advances on prices. Tea is bound to advance when present stock is sold. Buy now for future use a supply of Daly's Good Tea at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

STELLA

Farmers are taking advantage of the good weather to log and are getting their lumber sawed, grinding done and team work performed.

There is much sickness on the island at present.

Burleigh L.O.L. No. 428, held their annual ball in Victoria hall on Wednesday evening, February 11th. Russell's orchestra from Wolfe Island furnished excellent music for dancing. Lunch was provided by the members. About seventy-five tickets were sold.

The A.Y.P.A. of Wolfe Island, put on a four-act play in Victoria hall here, on Thursday evening, February 12th, entitled "Valley Farm." Russell's orchestra furnished the music between acts. After the play, dancing was indulged in for a few hours. The attendance was large.

A play entitled, "The District School at Blueberry Corners," was staged in Victoria Hall on Monday, February 16th, by island talent. The attendance was good considering the cold night and the bad roads. Quite a number that attended were unable to go on account of the roads.

Robert Filson is the newly-appointed road engineer, in the place of Thomas J. Hill, who resigned.

The ice houses in the village have all been filled.

Ernest Wallace is taking charge of the Bay View cheese factory, Collins Bay, for the season of 1920. He intends to move there in the course of a few days.

Capt. T. H. Sanders, Cleveland, Ohio, is spending a few days with his father, John Sanders.

HIGHWAYS ACCIDENTS

We understand that the following resolution will be laid before the Good Road's Convention in Toronto next month and later presented to the Government. A very large percentage of the Counties in the Province have already approved of the resolution:

1. That the present law should be amended so that the liability of rural Municipalities for accidents upon highways be limited to cases in which the County or Township is guilty of gross negligence, and that gross negligence shall not be deemed to include defects in highways in course of construction or repair, nor defects of which the Municipality by its proper officers shall have no express notice, nor defects arising from weather conditions where no reasonable opportunity has been afforded to the Municipality to execute permanent repairs, nor cases in which the person claiming damages has used the highway with knowledge that it was out of repair.

2. That the law be further amended by a provision that in all cases where a rural Municipality shall have chosen a highway, and shall have given proper warning, and in all cases where the Municipality shall have warned the public that the highway is out of repair and that persons desiring to use the same shall do so at their own risk, no action shall lie against such Municipality.

3. That the law be further amended by a general provision that no action shall lie against a rural Municipality for damages upon a highway at the suit of persons driving or being driven upon a highway at a greater speed than 10 miles per hour.

The Lennox and Addington County Council approve of the above resolutions, but left the matter to be discussed at the Good Roads' Convention.

Good Epsom Salts—get it at WALLACE'S in sealed cans.

300 cups of delicious Tea

can be infused from a one pound packet—

and Always of one Uniform Standard of Quality.

"SALADA"

"The Tea that Never Disappoints"

The foregoing is not simply an advertisement, *but plain statements, of "Fact"*

Surely it is well worth your while to try it. 8565

Farmers

Success and prosperity come to the farmer as well as the merchant or manufacturer who conducts his affairs in a business-like manner.

The services of this Bank are offered you in the transacting of your business.

Consult us; we will gladly help you to solve your problems. 726

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH

G. P. CARR, Manager.

Draw on Your Customers

through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

OF CANADA

Established 1864.

Head Office: Montreal.

Napanee Branch, - - - E. R. C. Beckley, Manager
Yarker, Verona and Parham Branches, - - J. W. McClymont, Manager
Tamworth Branch, - - - S. D. Whaley, Manager

FOR SALE—One pair boy's hockey skates and boots, number 6½. You can see them at H. W. KELLY'S grocery. 13-b

FOR SALE—Registered Shorthorn cow, roan, 4 years old, with calf by her side; also young Shorthorn bulls, under 1 year. Apply MARK HAWLEY, R. R. 7, Napanee. 13-cp

$5 PER DAY—Men send me your address and I will start you in a business of your own earning $5 to $10 daily the year round. Sample case and plans free. Address H. V. Martin, Windsor, Ont. 14-dp

PRIVATE SALE, beginning Feb. 21st, of household furniture, consisting of bedroom suits, parlor furniture, solid oak buffet and table, rugs, glass, carpets, etc., at MRS. FITZPATRICK'S residence, East street. 11-b

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that **Joseph Henry Forbes** of the township of Kaladar, Anglesea & Effingham in the County of Lenox & Addington, in the Province of Ontario, returned soldier, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Bessie Forbes, whose last known address was Newport News, in the State of Virginia in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Napanee, Province of Ontario, February 18th, 1920.

U. M. WILSON,

12-3m Solicitor for applicant

RANEY IS ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

Hon. W. E. Raney, K. C., was on Monday elected by acclamation to the constituency of East Wellington, according to a special wire received from Fergus at noon. Col. Pritchard, whose nomination has for some time been forecasted early Monday decided not to contest the riding. All members of the U.F.O.-Labor Cabinet have now secured seats.

Kodaks and supplies for sale at WALLACE'S, sole agents for Napanee.

Some Valuable Farms FOR SALE

Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

WANTED TO RENT—A residence with modern conveniences, preferred. Apply Box 622, EXPRESS OFFICE. 12-b-p

$5.00 DAILY the year round. Send for yearly contract and sample case free. H. V. MARTIN, Windsor, Ont. 9-d-p

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

FOR SALE—Black Walnut Uxbridge Organ, in first-class condition. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas St., Napanee. 52-c

FARM FOR SALE—76 acres about nine miles from Napanee, on good road, very good buildings, well watered, and nicely situated, price $4,500.00. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee. tf. 11b

FARM PROPERTY—By having an agent at a central point any person wishing to sell or purchase a farm may get more and better opportunities than by depending upon their own efforts to meet the various dealers, many of whom may reside a considerable distance away. Anyone having a farm for sale may place the same in my hands on very reasonable terms; if no sale, no charge. My said terms will include the searching of title and the drawing of the deed without extra charge. Also anyone wishing to purchase a farm will do well to place their application with me. By having an intimate knowledge of farm lands and of the general requirements of farmers I am in position to render profitable and satisfactory service to those concerned in the above lines. I am also open for applications for the sale or purchase of Town Property on reasonable terms. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ont. 9-d

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission will be charged 5c. will be made for insertion, if in ordinary type. If black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.
Mess. Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 630. Telephone No. 88.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block. Opposite Post Office.

H. S. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, (60 John Street) Napanee

DR. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.'
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon to the Kingston Genera Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between Fost and Mosher Streets, Napanee. 42tf

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Wheat Yield Larger.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued the final estimate of the yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada for 1919. The total yield of wheat was returned as 193,460,000 bushels from 19,125,968 sown acres, an average yield of better than 10 bushels per acre, while the corresponding figures were 189,-975,350 bushels from 17,353,902 acres, a yield per acre of 11 bushels. The yield of oats was 394,387,000 bushels from 14,952,114 acres, an average of 26.25 bushels as compared with 28.75 bushels per acre in 1918. Barley gave a return of 56,289,400 bushels from 2,645,509 acres, an average per acre of 21½ bushels as compared with 24¾ bushels per acre.

Of the remaining crops the total yields in 1919 were in bushels as follows: (The figures in 1918 being given within brackets.) Rye, 19,207,-400 (8,604,400); peas, 3,206,300, (4,313,400); beans, 1,388,600, (2,562,300); buckwheat, 10,550,800, (11,242,900); potatoes, 371,371,700 (435,662,300); flax, 5,472,800, (6,055,200); corn for husking, 16,-945,500, (14,205,200); turnips, etc., 129,674,900, (104,346,200); turnips, mangolds, carrots, etc., 112,288,600, (122,593,600).

In 1919 there was produced 16,-268,900 tons of hay and clover compared with 14,772,300 tons in 1918.

"Sauce for the Goose—"

From an Ontario town comes a story which is so good that one would be sorry to hear that it wasn't true. The local news dealer, a woman, went to a grocer's for sugar, and was told that she could have it only by buying with it specified amounts of other goods. She bought the required amount and departed. A few days later the grocer called at the news room for his paper. "You can't have it," said the woman dealer, "unless you take"—and then she named several magazines and papers, regarding what was many times that of the paper. The grocer took his medicine "manfully," bought all that the woman demanded, and was thus enabled to leave the store with his daily newspaper in his pocket.

A Slip.

There was a distinct air of chastened resignation about him as he penned the following note: "Dear Miss Brown,—I return herewith your kind note in which you accept my offer of marriage. I would draw your attention to the fact that it begins 'Dear George.' I do not know who George is, but my name, as you will remember, is Thomas."

He Hadn't the Time.

"Doctor, aren't you going to the funeral? He was one of your patients."

"If I were to go to the funerals of all my patients I would have nothing else to do."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"WETS" ARE FIGHTING

Have Planned a Body Blow for Prohibitionists.

Forces May Try to Checkmate the Dry Policy by Reviving the Three-Fifths Clause, In Hope That the Necessary Majority of Seven-ths Cannot Then Be Secured.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24. — During the coming session an attempt will be made to have the Canada Temperance Act amended so that prohibition will not go into effect in any district area until a referendum on the question shows a three-fifths majority in favor of the bone-dry regime.

The Government, is alleged, will not make it a party matter, and Unionists, Oppositionists and cross-benchers alike can express their real sentiments.

Manitoba has asked for a referendum under this act, and Alberta and Saskatchewan will follow suit if the proposed amendment should carry it would have practically the effect of rendering the whole bill invalid, as Legislatures would not ask no quickly for referendum when it would be so difficult to pass them.

Commenting on the announcement that an effort would be made to pass a three-fifths clause in the Dominion Parliament, Arthur Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, said:

"I think if the Dominion Parliament has gone absolutely and utterly crazy it will pass a little more liquor-favoring legislation. If the members are wise they will pass some strong temperance measures. What they need to do is to make the temperance laws of Canada stronger instead of weaker. I think it is an outrage upon modern civilization that the Government should have allowed war-time prohibition to go into force without substituting something really worth while in its stead."

Mr. Spence pointed out that the three-fifths clause was on Bill 26, "and Bill 26," he said, "is the bill which some lawyers say is no good anyway. It is a matter of dispute as to whether it is of any use.

"Any Government of any country or province that passes reactionary temperance legislation is politically doomed, and it deserves it."

A POLITICAL FOOTBALL.

Peace Treaty Up Again In American Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Taking its first vote on the Peace Treaty since ratification failed in November, the Senate defeated definitely, on a motion by Senator Hitchcock, Democratic leader, to amend the Republican reservations so a joint resolution of Congress would be required to serve notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations. Senators Gore, of Oklahoma, Shields, of Tennessee, and Smith, of Georgia (Democrats), voted against the Hitchcock proposal, which was lost, 38 to 26.

"Let the treaty remain dead," said Senator Brandegee (Republican), Connecticut. "Why prolong the autopsy? We might as well complete the disinfectant now and get this ghostly sight out of the way.

"What is this talk about compromise? With whom are we compromising? With our partner in treaty making, the President? Not on your life. He has said he will not compromise. But the Senate having done its part and expressed its opinion, now proposes to compromise with itself.

"I can go no further with these proposals," he said. "The treaty is going to be in the campaign anyhow, no matter what we do."

Canadian Schooner Lost.

HAVRE, Feb. 24. — News of the loss at sea of the Canadian schooner Rosaria, from Arichat, N.S., for St. John's, N.fld., was brought to this port Sunday by the French liner La Touraine. The Rosaria, a vessel of 56,289,400 bushels from 2,645,509 acres, an average per acre of 21½ bushels as compared with 24¾ bushels per acre.

Of the remaining crops the total yields in 1919 were in bushels as follows: (The figures in 1918 being given within brackets.) Rye, 19,207,-400 (8,604,400); peas, 3,206,300, (4,313,400); beans, 1,388,600, (2,562,300); buckwheat, 10,550,800, (11,242,900); potatoes, 371,371,700 (435,662,300); flax, 5,472,800, (6,055,200); corn for husking, 16,-945,500, (14,205,200); turnips, etc., 129,674,900, (104,346,200); turnips, mangolds, carrots, etc., 112,288,600, (122,593,600).

In 1919 there was produced 16,-268,900 tons of hay and clover compared with 14,772,300 tons in 1918.

"Sauce for the Goose—"

From an Ontario town comes a story which is so good that one would be sorry to hear that it wasn't true. The local news dealer, a woman, went to a grocer's for sugar, and was told that she could have it only by buying with it specified amounts of other goods. She bought the required amount and departed. A few days later the grocer called at the news room for his paper. "You can't have it," said the woman dealer, "unless you take"—and then she named several magazines and papers, regarding what was many times that of the paper. The grocer took his medicine "manfully," bought all that the woman demanded, and was thus enabled to leave the store with his daily newspaper in his pocket.

A Slip.

There was a distinct air of chastened resignation about him as he penned the following note: "Dear Miss Brown,—I return herewith your kind note in which you accept my offer of marriage. I would draw your attention to the fact that it begins 'Dear George.' I do not know who George is, but my name, as you will remember, is Thomas."

He Hadn't the Time.

"Doctor, aren't you going to the funeral? He was one of your patients."

"If I were to go to the funerals of all my patients I would have nothing else to do."

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Brantford has increased the salaries of its firemen.

The America's Cup races will commence on July 15 at Sandy Hook.

Sterling exchange closed barely steady at $3.35 for demand bills in New York.

Dom. Thomas Council increased the salary of every civic official and City Hall employe.

Ontario surveyors in annual convention decided that boundary posts be made more substantial.

The trial of former Premier Calliaux of France has been set before the Senate, acting as a court.

Sir Edmund Walker, addressing St. Andrew's Society in Toronto, urged that Western nations be friendly with Japan.

The power of the Dervishes in Abyssinia has been broken by combination of British and Italians with tanks and airplanes.

George Stonedist, a noted Indian sniper in France, was found frozen to death near his home on the Reserve at Moravianstown, Ont.

John Ross Robertson newspaper publisher, and John P. Second, another prominent Orillia citizen, died within a few hours of each other.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Watson Isard, of Fergus, defeated Conservative candidate in the October elections, will oppose Hon. Dr. W. E. Raney in East Wellington as an Independent.

A. R. Auld, chairman of the wholesale dry goods section of the Toronto Board of Trade, stated at its annual meeting that world stocks of textiles were lower than a year ago.

The National Council of Education-ists, in session at Ottawa, proposes a nation-wide campaign to offset the present poorly-paid condition of the teaching profession. It has been put west in it as a basis of national advancement.

THURSDAY.

An allied commission to put into effect the Peace Treaty has arrived at Koenigsberg.

The dispute between the St. Catharines fire-men and the City Council has been settled.

Another raw silk cargo, valued at $5,300,000, was landed across the St. Lawrence from Prescott.

It is understood that women will soon be admitted as matriculated students to Oxford University.

The action by Alex. Londry of Medford to unseat Mayor Gray on technical grounds has been withdrawn.

G. A. Langstaff, a prosperous Liberal farmer, aged 35, hanged himself in a fit of despondency over lengthy illness.

Toronto is applying for a writ to restrain the Toronto & Niagara Power Co. from erecting its poles on the streets of the City.

Smith's Falls electric pumping plant is idle for lack of water, and the town is dependent on the old steam pumping plant.

An effort to secure the appointment of a Provincial Civil Service Commission is to be made by the Ontario Civil Service Association.

The appointment of Carl Hounth, member for South Waterloo, as Whip to the Labor wing of the Provincial Government, is announced.

The United States has offered to Roumania an advance of eight hundred thousand pounds sterling in returns for the exploitation of the Roumanian oil fields for seven years.

Mrs. James Rylett, of Dover township, who passed away Wednesday after a week's illness of pneumonia, and her husband, who died Monday of the same disease, were buried together.

FRIDAY.

At a joint conference between Toronto and Governmental representatives, Premier Drury consented to a readjustment on the first in thirty years of accounts between that city and the province.

FRIDAY.

Jimmy Wilde stopped Mickey Russell at Jersey City Thursday night in seven rounds.

The Prince of Wales presided at the annual dinner of Cornishmen in London. The prince is Duke of Cornwall.

Mike Goodman, of Winnipeg, and Gladys Robinson, of Toronto, made good showings at Lake Placid on Thursday.

Eugene V. Debs, who is serving a prison term in Atlanta Penitentiary, is again to be Socialist candidate for U. S. President.

Stringent amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act were suggested to Premier Drury by a deputation of temperance leaders.

There is in future to be an organized collection of Empire Day, it was announced Thursday in the British House of Commons.

Ald. G. M. McDonald, a leading grocer of Barrie, died after a lingering illness, died after a brief illness from pneumonia.

Niagara District Hydro Radial Union decided to ask the Hydro Commission to take over the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway.

As a result of a deputation by the Board of Education, Toronto teachers will receive a general salary increase ranging from $25 per cent. upward.

Prof. Wade Toole, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, has resigned to become manager editor of the Farmers' Advocate at Winnipeg.

Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, announced that Hon. Dr. Cody's policy of bonusing publishers to keep down the price of school text-books would be adopted by the new Government.

SATURDAY.

Guelph Chamber of Commerce is to invite farmer members.

Oil fuel is to replace coal entirely in 70 per cent. of the ships now under construction in the Swedish yards.

The Quebec Tenants' Association aims to bring down rents by preventing excessive profits and stimulating building.

Kitchener Council will finance $350,000 of the cost of the new Collegiate and Technical Institute, to cost $650,000.

The staff at the Ontario Agricultural College is very shortly to be reclassified, with new and improved basis of salaries.

Expenditures in Toronto's Health Department during 1920 are practically 80 per cent. in excess of last year's expenditures.

The Paris Municipal Council has accepted a loan of $30,000 in Western Canada for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs and other goods.

Rethers asked the Board of Commerce for leave to increase the price of sugar by two cents a pound, making it 18 cents to the retailer.

The Government proposes to will require crown attorneys, as well as other Government officials, to devote their whole time to the duties of their office.

Representatives of the Ontario Municipal Association waited on the Provincial Secretary to request legislation giving Ontario cities the option of adopting an alternative form of civic government.

A new company has been formed which proposes, in a chain of plants across Canada, to use oxygen 100 per cent. pure, obtained by a process invented by a Canadian chemical engineer, A. J. Macdougall.

Having passed its original objective of $4,000,000 in the Interchurch Forward Movement campaign, the Methodist Church has set itself a new objective of $5,000,000, of which all but $100,000 is already in sight.

MONDAY.

University of Toronto defeated McGill, 7 to 6.

Over $12,000,000 has already been raised by the five Protestant communions in Canada.

Ottawa Collegiate Institute Board has given $400 increase in salary to each of its teachers.

George Vernot, the Montreal swimmer, established a new Canadian record for the 200-yard race.

Angus Marrison, a well-known business man of Ingersoll, died of a brief illness from pneumonia.

There is fierce fighting near Rostoff-on-the-Don, where the volunteer troops have begun an advance.

There are 8,000 cases of smallpox in Eastern Bohemia, according to a statement published in Prague.

A.F. of W. (The United Farmers' Co-operative Society predicted a Farmer-Labor Government at Ottawa soon.

John Boyce and his wife, of Downie township, while driving to market at Stratford, with produce, were killed by a train.

The date for the introduction of the Irish Bill in the British House is in doubt. But it may be brought up in a week.

A fall of 39 inches of snow in Jerusalem has crippled communication, and the people are caused distress and privation.

St. Thomas branch of the G.W.V.A. asks the Government to ban the Ku Klux Klan from Canada and to suppress the Statesman.

A Kingston young lady, Miss Jean Christie, has won a prize for a contralto solo at the Eisteddfod in Northwest London, England.

John Stronach, news editor of the London Advertiser, succumbed to pneumonia following "flu" after his wife's death from the some disease.

Police Sergt. Bert Thompson's wife, daughter and adopted daughter were burned to death in their home at Hamilton under peculiarly tragic circumstances.

Following a sermon by Rev. I. W. Pearce, a missionary from Armenia, the congregation of the Westerh Congregational Church passed a resolution protesting against the proposal to allow the Armenians to fall once more into the hands of Turkey.

TUESDAY.

Toronto police sergeants are asking a further increase in pay.

The United Farmers of British Columbia are in session at Victoria.

Bowmanville business men have organized a Chamber of Commerce.

R. B. Morden of Belleville died of pneumonia after a week's illness at the age of 74.

Ottawa Hydro-Electric will return 5 per cent. on their annual payment to 1919 customers.

Kincardine ratepayers carried by 240 to 6 a bylaw to expend $40,000 on Hydro-Electric power.

Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General for Ontario, was elected by acclamation in East Wellington.

G. Black Murray and A. C. F. Lukes of Winnipeg propose to fly from Norwich, Eng., to Montreal.

Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Ald. H. of Calgary, were found dead in bed; it seemed as if they had taken poison.

Drugs to the value, wholesale, of some $20,000 were seized in a warehouse police in the house of a Chinaman.

G. Y. Chown, secretary-treasurer of Queen's University, made $20,000 for the university by reason of the exchange rates on money.

Parents are worried off both Mrs. Lawrence Pridham and her daughter, Mrs. G. M. McDonald, Monday, at the latter's home in Harriston.

Canada has been invited to send entries for the Wightman Cup, emblematic of the American women's lawn tennis championship.

Prince Edward Island has suffered heavily from a gale, many barns being blown over, buildings unroofed and horses and cattle killed.

Addressing a mass meeting of men at St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, Canon Key declared himself in favor of the abolition of all pew rents.

Miss Emma McGee, of Sterling, a nurse-in-training at Belleville General Hospital, died of pneumonia following "flu," after only a few days' illness.

A special train of forty-two cars leaves Bloomington, Ill., on March 3 for Canada with immigrants. It may prove to be the nucleus of a much larger movement.

MUST FIGHT DIVISION

Gompers Tells the Labor Men Plain Truths.

He Comes Out Strongly Against the Proposed Separate Labor Party—He Declares That Effect Would Be Disastrous to Wage-earners of the United States—His Letter Is Significant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—No separate labor party in the country for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In reply to the executives of the Indiana State Labor Party, who have condemned the political policy of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers declared that the "effect of a separate political labor party can only be disastrous to the wage earners of the country." The officials of the Indiana party are in favor of a separate labor political organization.

Placing the proposal to form a separate party in the category of "fallacies of blind theorists," Mr. Gompers made clear that the federation would follow a non-partisan policy of supporting friends of labor on either of the major tickets, and would finish fight with those it terms enemies of labor on both tickets.

Mr. Gompers' letter, addressed to Wm. M. Mitchell, of the Indiana State Labor party, Indianapolis, follows in part:

"By what right do you assume to declare that you are the party of the American Federation of Labor to be impractical? Surely the results achieved in the interests of the workers demonstrate the utter fallacy of your assumption.

"By your declaration you assert the practical policy you propose to declare you will pursue. What experience have you had with your political party upon which to base so absurd a claim?

"Forsooth, some men understand not only that which is charged, but the virtue which is performed on political financial honesty and disinterested. Perhaps thorough investigation of political and financial virtue is by no means the subject of inquiry after a political party shall have been in existence more than a day.

"When you shall have learned the lesson of the real struggle of labor and the cause for which our movement stands, you may become penitent for the presumption you have done by your pretension and your course.

"There can be no hope for success of Labor party candidates. The effect, therefore, of a political labor party will be to defeat our friends and to elect our enemies.

"Labor can look upon the formation of a political labor party only as the most dangerous step to disunite the forces of labor and exactly in line with that which is most ardently desired by those who seek to oppress labor.

"This is no time for experimenting with political theories which are proven fallacies at the outset. The workers of America must use the tactics of success. They must have results.

"Results will not be obtained by injecting a labor party, so-called, into the struggle.

"Those who are determined to be blind to the fallacy of the proposition, past will, of course, rush on to disaster and calamity. This the American labor movement will not do. It rejects and repudiates the fallacies of blind theorists and will have nothing to do with those treacherous follies that are proved to be purveyors of labor's enemies.

"Your omission is an affront to the labor movement and an assault upon the interests of that great body of Americans who are determined that the present campaign shall result, not in the election of men to public duties, but in the opening of the way to national progress and the enlargement of opportunity for human welfare, safety and happiness.

(Signed) "SAMUEL GOMPERS.
"President, American Federation of Labor."

British Squadron In Bosphorus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—A British squadron, consisting of five battleships and four torpedo destroyers, under the command of Admiral Fremantle, arrived Saturday and anchored in the Bosphorus, passing the Italian and French battleships in the waterway, and within a stone's throw of the Parliament building, where the peace discussions are taking place. The newspapers are so jubilant over the retention of Constantinople by the Turks that the details of the possible Peace Treaty are overshadowed.

Wouldn't Be Sorry to Fight Mexico.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Rear-Admiral Harry S. Knapp, commander of the United States naval forces in European waters, in the course of a speech before the London section of the Navy League of the United States, Saturday night said:

"God forbid that we should ever have war with Canada, but I don't think that we would prove to be the country bordering the United States on the south."

Note Not Yet Cabled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — President Wilson's note on the Adriatic question has not been cabled to the Entente premiers Sathrday as had generally been expected, but probably will be cabled early this week. It is reiterated that the President sets out his argument with a great degree of finality, the note will not close the door to any further negotiations through the usual diplomatic channels.

Kruger's Friend Is Dead.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 24.—Senator Samuel Marks, financier and one of the largest owners and operators of real estate interests in South Africa, is dead. He was for twenty years a business associate and friend of Paul Kruger, late President of the Transvaal.

Want 100 Per Cent. More Wages.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—British cotton operatives to the number of four hundred thousand are preparing to send an application to the employers for an increase of 100 per cent. in wages over the pre-war rates, the Press Association states.

Wood Flies His Candidacy Papers.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.—Major-Jen. Leonard Wood filed his declaration of candidacy for the republican presidential nomination with the Secretary of State of Ohio to-day.

RUSSIA IN THE SCALES.

Allied Supreme Council Weighing the Soviets.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Turkey was temporarily discarded as the subject for discussion by the Allied Supreme Council Monday, its place being given to a discussion of the Russian situation with the representatives of Roumania, who are anxious to know what the powers intend to do as regards Russia. Roumanian interests are represented as saying they are unwilling to negotiate with the Bolsheviki until they know whether they will have the support of the powers.

They are urgently requesting a definite statement of th' policy either of the powers themselves toward Russia or the attitude they would take toward smaller countries who might seek to make peace with the Soviet Government.

As far as is known no assurances were given the Roumanians, no decision reached and nothing touched at the morning session of the council. It was forecast that the afternoon session would be devoted to discussion in the absence of Premier Lloyd George, whose presence in the House of Commons Monday was necessary.

M. Pressi, Premier of France and Foreign Minister Scialoia of Italy attended the morning session, coming from Rome. They were present at this week's important discussions. M. Millerand will remain until Thursday at least, and probably the entire week. There will be no conference to reach the definite conclusions which were held up last week because of opposition of Italian and French governments that only the Premier should act definitely for the French Government.

The council did not have before it any new communication from President Wilson on the Adriatic question, the expected note from him being still awaited.

This week promises to be unusually important politically. The majority of London newspapers on Monday have a leading article in regard to Russian affairs, describing the Bolshevist position with unusual sympathy, as though preparing to educate the public for coming peace. The memorial to the Premier from Gen. Gough and other leading officials who have been in Russia urging peace, is no unusual and contrary to all official precedent that it is hardly possible that it lacks high initiation.

The Express publishes Lenine's declaration of policy with a forecast that the great developments of colonial life will drive exploiters, without capitalists, without landlords, without merchants, is cleverly calculated to capture support here. Editorially, the Express, while denouncing Bolshevism, supports resuming relations with the only Government that has any authority in Russia.

George Lansbury, calling the Herald (the Labor organ), from Moscow, continues to eulogize the Soviet administration. He says: "Since there is not to be war with Russia there must be peace," says the Daily News. "Why not peace now?" The Daily Chronicle, emphatically pointing out the folly of the present position.

RANEY IS ELECTED.

Col. Pritchard Dropped Out of East Wellington Contest.

FERGUS, Ont., Feb. 24.—Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General, was elected to represent East Wellington of the Legislature for East Wellington on Monday. He addressed a large crowd of farmers in the Town Hall at Fergus. There were no ladies present, and not more than half a dozen townspeople.

Albert Keller, the retiring U.F.O. member, again explained his position, which was endorsed by the meeting. Since he became acquainted with the Attorney-General he had reached the conclusion that Mr. Raney was a worthy representative of the riding.

Hon. W. E. Raney was given a rousing reception. He confessed to a feeling of loneliness because there was no second man in the election contest. Col. Pritchard was notified when I heard Col. Pritchard would be a candidate because he is a man who stands high in the community. I know it would be a respectable contest with Col. Pritchard and that the outcome would give the Government confidence in the riding.

"The Government is very grateful for this expression of the confidence of the electors of East Wellington. Both old parties considered a victory, but finally did not nominate a candidate. My nomination papers were signed by 75 per cent. of the riding, including the business men of Mount Forest and Fergus. I feel myself to be the representative of every person in the riding."

Mr. Raney explained that Mr. Drury could not take any of the Liberals or Conservatives into his Cabinet, because the people showed at the polls that they had no confidence in the Liberals or Conservatives. The Liberals elected only two-fifths of their nominees, the Conservatives elected only 26 members, while the U.F.O. had elected a majority of 44 out of 68 nominees, and the Labor men 12 out of 24 who entered the lists.

"There was a Government without a lawyer, a unique thing in the British Empire," said Mr. Raney. "That's why the Government has to go outside the party for one. We have still seats; the Government is fully equipped and we are ready to carry on."—Canadian Press.

Col. Pritchard did not attend the nomination meeting, having dropped out of the contest. Col. Pritchard said that he would not give any reason for his decision, but it is understood that the Liberals and Conservatives declined to offer him any support.

Maclean Resigns From Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24. — Hon. A. K. Maclean has placed his resignation from the Union Cabinet in the hands of Sir Robert Borden. He has drawn no salary since the end of 1919, and is believed to have delayed his resignation until the present moment only in order that he might not embarrass his fellow Ministers.

Historic Flag.

The two flags that were flown over headquarters during the desperate struggle between the Canadians at Passchendaele are now prized possessions of St. Paul's Church in Toronto. One of the flags was flown over the headquarters of Gen. Plummer of the Second Army at Cassel, and the other over Gen. Currie's headquarters at Poperinghe. But, after all, flags did not get much into the actual fighting in this war, as is shown by the fact that the flag at Poperinghe was 14 miles from Passchendaele, and the one at Cassel 24 miles away.

THE MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 24. — The latest quotations on the Farmers' Market are as follows:—

Hay and Straw—		
Hay, No. 1, per ton	$30 00	$33 00
Hay, No. 2, per ton	27 00	29 00
Straw, rye, per ton	13 00	14 00
Straw, loose	13 00	14 00
Straw, oat, bundled, per ton	18 00	20 00
Farm Produce, Retail—		
Eggs, new-laid, per doz	$0 80	$1 00
Milk, gallon at	0 85	0 90
Butter, farmers' dairy	0 55	0 60
Spring ducks, lb	0 40	0 45
Spring chickens, lb	0 40	0 45
Boiling fowl, lb	0 35	0 36
Geese, per lb	0 35	0 36
Turkeys, per lb	0 60	0 65
Farm Produce, Wholesale.		
Butter, creamery, fresh-made, lb. squares	$0 66	to $0 70
Do. do. cut solids	0 65	0 67
Butter, choice dairy	0 60	0 65
Cheese, large	0 35	0 37
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 78	0 78
Eggs, No. 1, doz	0 64	
Eggs, No. 2, doz	0 61	0 62
Cheese, new, lb	0 31	
Honey, comb, per doz	3 00	7 00
Honey, strained, per lb	0 25	0 35
Pure Lard—		
Tierces, lb	$0 31½	
50-lb. pails	0 32	
Pound prints	0 34	
Shortening—		
Tierces, lb	$0 27	
50-lb. prints	0 29½	
Pound prints	0 30	
Packers' Meats, Wholesale.		
Beef, hindquarters, cwt.	$24 00	to $26 00
Beef, choice sides, cwt.	19 00	21 00
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	15 00	17 00
Beef, medium, cwt.	17 00	19 00
Beef, common, cwt.	12 00	15 00
Lamb, per lb.	0 30	0 31
Mutton, cwt.	0 25	0 27
Veal, No. 1, cwt.	25 00	27 00
Veal, No. 2, cwt.	23 00	25 00
Hogs, heavy, cwt.	18 00	20 00
Packers Buying Meats, Wholesale Paid to Producer.		
Live-Weight Prices—		
Chickens, lb.	$0 30	to $
Chickens, milk fed, lb.	0 32	
Ducklings, lb.	0 35	
Hens, weighing 4 lbs., lb.	0 30	
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs., lb.	0 30	
Hens, over 5 lbs., lb.	0 30	
Roosters, lb.	0 25	
Turkeys, young, lb.	0 45	
Guinea hens, pair	1 00	
Dressed—		
Chickens, lb.	$0 37	
Chickens, milk-fed, lb.	0 38	
Ducklings, lb.	0 40	
Hens, under 4 lbs., lb.	0 36	
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs., lb.	0 35	
Hens, over 5 lbs.	0 35	
Roosters, lb.	0 30	
Turkeys, young, lb.	0 50	
Guinea hens, pair	1 70	

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—Oats, 2c to 3c lower for May and 3c down for July. Barley, 2½c lower for May, and July 2½c down.

Flax closed 2c to 2c lower respectively for May and July.

Rye, 3½c lower for May.

Cash Quotations.

Oats—May, open, 84½c; close, 85½c; July, open, 83½c; close, 83½c.

Barley—May, open $1.50; close, $1.48. July, close, $1.40.

Flax—May, open, $4.99; close, $4.96¾. July, open, $4.70; close, $4.68.

Rye—May, open, $1.71; close, $1.68¾.

Cash Prices.

Oats—No. 2 C. W., 85½c; No. 3 C. W., 83½c; No. 1 feed, 83½c; No. 2 feed, 81½c; track, 83½c.

Barley—No. 3 C. W., $1.68; No. 4 C. W., $1.42; track $1.48.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., $5.16; No. 2, C. W., $4.91½; No. 3 C. W., $4.56½; track, $4.96.

Rye—No. 2 C. W., $1.65¾.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—With 4,500 fresh cattle on the Union Stock Yards and a number held out from last week, the market yesterday was generally speaking a dollar lower on all grades. Reports from outside points, such as Montreal, Buffalo and other big centres reported the market 500 to $1 lower and trade very slow.

There is a fair demand for choice milch cows and springers, but ordinary cows are slow of sale.

The calf market with a light run was inclined to be easier in tone, but sheep and lambs held steady, the latter in fact were stronger.

In the hog market there were some sales at $18.50 f.o.b. cars, country hogs, but for Tuesday's loading the packer buyers are quoting 17¼c f.o.b. a clean cut of $1 per cwt. The run was good and heavy, about 5500, and it looks like as though in view of the situation locally and the weakness in the American market (always a controlling feature) something might be doing.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 3200; slow; 25c to 50c lower. Shipping steers, $13 to $14.50; nominal, butchering, $11 to $12.50; cows, $4 to $12.50; heifers, $6 to $11; cows, $4 to $10. Calves—Receipts, 300; steady; $6 to $22.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,600; 25c to 75c lower; heavy, $14 to $14.50; mixed, $14.50 to $15; yorkers, light, do. and pigs, $15; roughs, $12 to $12.50; stags, $8 to $9.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,000; lambs, 25c to 50c lower; $15 to $16.50; yearlings, $12 to $13.50; wethers, $13.50 to $14; ewes, $6 to $14.50; mixed sheep, $14 to $15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Hogs, 45,000; estimated tomorrow, 30,000; 10c to 15c lower; bulk, $13.90 to $14.50; top, $14.75; heavy, $13.50 to $14.35; medium, $14 to $14.60; light, $14.35 to $14.75; light light, $14.25 to $14.75; heavy packing sows, smooth, $12.50 to $13; packing sows, rough, $12 to $12.50; pigs, $13.25 to $14.50.

Cattle, 14,000; estimated tomorrow, 17,000; slow. Steady to 20c lower. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, $13.75 to $16; medium and good, $11.25 to $13.75; common, $9 to $11.25; yearling steers and heifers, choice, $11.60 to $15.25; common and medium, $8.50 to $11.60. Stocker and feeder cattle, heifers, $6.50 to $12.50; cows, $6.50 to $11.25; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.50. Veal calves, $15.25 to $16.75; feeder steers, $8.75 to $11.50. Stocker steers, $6.75 to $10.25. Western range beef steers, good to choice, $13.75 to $16.50.

Sheep, 20,000; estimated tomorrow, 15,000; weak. Lambs, 84 pounds down, $14.50 to $20.25. Yearlings, $11 to $17.25; ewes, medium good and choice, $11.25 to $14.50; culls and common, $4 to $10.75.

The Patrician Baby.

Lady Patricia Ramsay's baby is attracting much notice as a tribute to his charming mother. The wedding of this beautiful princess, who gave up her rank to become the wife of a commoner, touched the heart of the romantic public, which loves a wedding and rejoices in knowing that royal family have the same tastes and feelings and instincts as ordinary people. The streets were jammed and business in certain neighborhoods was almost suspended, so great was the excitement over the wedding in the Abbey, and the reception that followed. Even their Majesties the King and Queen did not receive more hearty a welcome than was given to the bride and bridegroom as they drove back from the Abbey, smiling and nodding to the cheering people.

Princess Patricia never ceased to be interested in the Canadians and especially in the Canadian soldiers. One of the last acts of her unselfish life was to send to a hospital where there were many Canadians, some beautiful maple leaves sent to her by a Canadian admirer, who wished the princess to have something absolutely Canadian as a gift.

Big Game Now Extinct

SPEAKING of the brontosaurus, if anyone ever did, one might paraphrase:

"I never saw a dinosaur.

"I never hoped to see one."

Yet, according to reports accredited to M. Capell, Belgian explorer, a live dinosaur, a brontosaurus, has been found in Africa.

Now that the dinosaur is with us, potentially, big game enthusiasts will be interested in this description of prehistoric big game, quoted from a communication to the National Geographic Society by Barnum Browne:

"To-day we must go to Africa for the biggest game, but there was a time in the dim distant past when America produced animals larger than any now living. That was so long ago that nothing remains of these creatures except their bones, any they are turned to stone.

"The animals are dinosaurs; for the moment we will call them lizards —not the creeping, crawling kind, but huge reptiles that stalked upright through the jungles, rivaling in size the elephant, the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros.

"The place is Alberta, Canada, and the time of their existence 3,000,000 years ago.

"In these marshes of prehistoric times dwelt a host of reptiles, some large, some small, and of various forms, flesh-eaters and herb-eaters, but all bearing certain characters in common and known as dinosaurs. Not any were closely related to any living reptile, yet they had many characters common to the lizards, crocodiles and birds.

"Of the kinds characteristic of the period one species, an herb-eater named Trachodon, was more than 30 feet long and about 15 feet high when standing erect. Its head, with broadly expanded mouth, resembled that of a duck, but back of the beak there are more than 2,000 small teeth, disposed in many vertical rows, each containing several individual teeth, the new ones coming up from below as the old ones were cast.

"The long hind legs terminated in three large hoofed toes, and the shorter slender front feet were partly webbed. A long, thin, slender tail acted as a powerful swimming organ, and the body was covered with rough, tuberculate skin. Having no means of defence, it lived chiefly in the water, where is was free from attacks of the flesh-eaters.

"Along the shores lived Ornithomimus, bird mimic, as the name implies, one of the most remarkable of the dinosaurs. A skeleton found in 1918 shows it to have been a toothless creature, the jaws sheathed like the beak of a bird.

"The bones were light and pneumatic like those of birds, but the skeleton closely resembles that of the flesh-eating dinosaurs. It was about 12-feet in length, with long, slender hind legs and shorter front legs. This was an active creature, different from the typical flesh-eaters in feeding habits and doubtless a shore-living type that may have fed on crustaceans.

"On land, there were hoofed quadrupedal herbivorous kinds, some, like Monoclonius, having an immense skull, six feet in length, with three horns, a short one over each eye and a longer one above the nose. The jaws terminated in a sharp clipping beak, like that of a turtle, and further back in the mouth were four rows of double-rooted teeth. The back of the skull was developed into a broad shield, with scalloped border, extending over the neck. It was ancestral to the later Triceratops.

"Strangest of all was the herbivorous Ankylosaurus, a stocky, short-legged, big-bodied creature, completely encased in armor. Dermal plates covered the skull, followed by rings of plates over the neck and rows of flat plates over the back and hips. Its tail terminated in a huge club, and the belly was covered by a pliable mosaic of small, close-set plates. It was further protected by a movable plate that could be dropped down like a shutter over each eye, thus completing its protection from insects and formidable foes."

He Knew the Signs.

Customer—I—ah—er—um—Jeweler (to assistant)—Bring that tray of engagement rings here, Harry.

Assistant—

Large sagebrush, even in desert places, gives indications of rich soil.

Eleven iron and copper mines are now in operation on the Isle of Pines.

Save Manitoba $1,080,000.

Half a million gophers and 400,000 crows would have destroyed $1,000,000 in crops in Manitoba but for the Boys' and Girls' Organized by the Provincial Agricultural Extension Department, Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture, declares. The cash value of the 500,000 pests were unable to carry out their nefarious designs was that they were killed by children in the country. Bounties paid for gopher and crow heads during 1919 aggregated over $40,000.

Our Strikes.

The total number of strikes in Canada during 1918 was 196, involving 68,489 employes and a time loss of 763,341 workings days.

LIFT CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

Doesn't hurt! Lift any corn or callus off with fingers

Don't suffer! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the corns, calluses and "hard skin" on bottom of feet, then lift them off. ©

When Freezone removes corns from the toes or calluses from the bottom of feet, the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore, tender or irritated.

AID FOR MAIMED MEN

CANADA SET PACE FOR OTHER ALLIES.

Government Made Arrangements For the Manufacture of Artificial Limbs and Splendid Work Has Been Done by the Branches of This Department In All Parts of the Dominion.

IN the important matter of the manufacture, supply, and maintenance of artificial limbs, and orthopaedic and surgical appliances for ex-members of the forces suffering from war disabilities, Canada established an organization absolutely unique in the world, and one on which others of the allied countries were glad to mould similar departments.

In conjunction with the medical services of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, there was organized the Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliances branch. This branch offers free of any cost to the former soldier the best possible types of appliance suited to his needs, and, further, will maintain in repair, and, when necessary, replace such appliance during the lifetime of the ex-services man. Furthermore, he is granted pay and allowances while undergoing treatment.

Previous to the war there was no considerable demand in Canada for artificial limbs.

One of the chief difficulties at the outset was to secure sufficient skilled craftsmen to undertake the manufacture of the appliances. They were found, however, and there is now a thoroughly competent and sufficiently numerous staff of expert workers in the main factory at Toronto and in the various fitting depots throughout the Dominion to keep pace with the demands made upon the branch. Of this staff 80 per cent. have seen service.

There are no two similar amputations and each individual case presents its own peculiarities. The fitting of the "bucket" into which the stump must go requires special consideration for each individual. The patient is to learn that the stump must become hardened and strengthened and that during this period he may suffer, not only discomfort but actual pain. This trying time makes demands on the fortitude and philosophy of the amputation case and it is then that the fitter must prove himself a sympathetic friend as well as a skilled craftsman in order that complete satisfaction may be obtained by the maimed man. To further secure this sympathetic cooperation so necessary on the part of the fitter, endeavor has been made to train disabled men in this work and a number of amputation cases have been instructed in this work and have proven thoroughly competent. The men to whom this training is offered are those possessing a knowledge of woodworking, leather working or any of the kindred crafts necessary for the finished product. At present 13.5 per cent. of the staff is composed of amputation cases.

On return to Canada amputation cases are sent to the Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital, Toronto, which is in charge of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Afterwards on being sent to their homes the patients can receive fitting and attention at the nearest depot, and may, if necessary, secure replacements and repairs.

The artificial limb factory is in Toronto occupying 26,000 square feet of floor space in the D. S. C. R. Building. There is also situated here a shop for the manufacture of orthopaedic boots, and the stores of material. There is also maintained in Toronto a completely equipped fitting-shop, at present situated at Davisville, but later to be transferred to the Christie street hospital, where a building containing 16,000 square feet is available for this work.

The manufacturing plant and the boot-making shop have been equipped with the most modern machinery. From the arrival at the factory of the rough willow block until it is assembled with other parts as a complete device, there is a variety of processes which call for the services of many craftsmen, including wood turners, shapers, blacksmiths, welders, men who cover the "bucket" with hide, and who dry it in the oven, men who enamel and varnish, and others who assemble the various parts required to complete the limb or arm. There are lathes, punching machines, and an unwieldy device which carves four pieces at one time, and saws that produce amazing results when directed by the skilled worker.

In order that cases scattered throughout the great area of the Dominion may receive repairs and renewals of their appliances, fitting and repair shops, each in charge of a thoroughly experienced man, and sufficient help controlled by the unit assistant director, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, were established in the main military and industrial centres where the D.S.C.R. units are situated, Montreal, Halifax, Kingston, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver and Fredericton. Sub-depots are established at Ottawa, Hamilton, Edmonton and Victoria. Patients who return to the United Kingdom have their interests looked after by the O. and S. A. representative, Lieut. G. R. Middleton, No. 6 Hanover square, London, West 1, England, and those who finally proceed to other parts of the world have special arrangements made on their behalf with the various Governments to fulfill their requirements.

Up to date the O. and S. A. branch have supplied: 2,719 artificial legs, 1,122 artificial arms, 4,149 pairs of orthopaedic boots, 12,703 minor orthopaedic appliances, braces, splints, trusses, belts, etc., 2,750 spectacles or eye glasses, 315 artificial eyes, 5,094 repairs executed.

The British printing trade employs approximately 200,000 people.

FRESH WATER FISH.

Angling Records Made In Recent Years.

An American writer discussing speckled trout gives it as his opinion that there is something "fishy" about any claim made that one of these trout weighed over three pounds. He thinks that such claims are made by anglers who cannot distinguish between different members of the trout family.

It is curious that men who profess to speak with authority can offer such opinions. In the current issue of Rod and Gun in Canada Robert Page Lincoln tells of a speckled trout caught by E. E. Rossiter near Stratford, Ont., on July 2, 1919, which was 23 inches in length and weighed 4¾ pounds. So far as we know this is the best speckled trout caught last year.

But it is far from being the largest known. Dr. J. W. Cook of Fort William, caught in 1915 that weighed 14½ pounds. It was weighed at both Nipigon and Fort William, and Alexander Finlayson, inspector of Dominion Fish Hatcheries, pronounced it a genuine specimen of "salvelinus fontinalis," or brook trout. This shows that there are better ones in the stream than anybody usually catches.

It used to be very generally believed that the black bass never exceeded five pounds in weight, and it was to refute this claim, which even quoting was disposed to endorse, that the Toronto Daily Star some years ago started its black bass competition. The prize was won last year for a bass that weighed 6 lbs. 11 ozs., and was 23 inches in length, and bass of similar size have won the prize in previous years.

Although we have not the facts about the largest lunge caught in 1919 we believe the biggest one was caught in Lake Scugog, and a story was told in Orillia of two Toronto men who caught a very large one up there, but its weight was not known, as they threw it into their auto and made a dash for the city as if they feared that the owner of Lake Simcoe would take the fish away from them.

Airship Regulations.

Air regulations to control aerial navigation have been issued from Ottawa. Air-craft, including airships, flying machines, fixed and free balloons and kites, must be registered under conditions somewhat similar to those governing the registration of ocean, lake and river shipping. Every operation of air craft from "taking off" to "alighting" is under strict regulation. It makes evident that Canadians must get used in a short time to a long list of new words such as came into the language with the invention of the steam engine and the development of railways. For instance, there will be all over the Dominion "Air Harbors" meaning any building or other work whether floating or fixed used for the construction, repair, handling, etc., of air craft designed to light in water or on land. A "Seaplane Station" will be an air-harbor for flying machines which alight in the water, and an "Aerodrome" where the supporting surface of the flying machine is not water. Other names which explain themselves are "Airship Harbor," and "Customs Air-harbors."

The carriage of passengers and freight makes the "air worthiness" of all craft, and the qualifications of pilots, air engineers, etc., are set forth at length. All machines must bear on top, bottom and sides letters indicating nationality for the information of the customs. Wide changes are initiated for the new era, because nobody will be allowed to paint buildings or raise lights or mark grounds in a way that might lead aircraft to alight expecting an air harbor. Water craft must keep off portions of harbor set aside for lighting of seaplanes, and arrivals and departures of airplanes will be chronicled just as vessels are now.

Pilots, navigators, engineers and inspectors of air craft must be certificated. Machines must carry a white light forward and rearwards, a green light in the right side and a red light in the left. Stations to report the coming of aircraft will be established. Aircraft must not carry explosives, and mail aircraft must be specially authorized.

USED BARBED WIRE TO MAKE FARM TOOLS

But Refugee Peasants Were Unable to Loosen the Earth Tramped by Soldiers.

Lack of even the crudest agricultural implements was one of the serious problems which confronted the refugee peasant of Ukrania when he crept back to his war-devastated land. How he solved the problem was interestingly explained by Jacob Bashein, who has just returned from abroad following months of activity in the stricken region as head of Relief Unit No. 14 of the Joint Distribution Committee. The committee is the sole agency handling the funds collected by the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee and other Jewish organizations for war sufferers.

Not only was the country swept bare of its grain, herds of cattle and farming impliements, said Mr. Bashein, but there were no materials available for manufacturing any sort of implements. In the heaps of coiled and rusted barbed wire scattered over the country when wire entanglements were abandoned the farmer saw the raw products from which to make himself a tool for farming.

"He straightened it, laboriously batting the barbs from the wire and, notwithstanding the fact that even his toil-hardened hands were often painfully bruised and bleeding, he managed to weave a sort of spade-like implement that sufficed to loosen the hard bare, brown earth.

"This incident," said Mr. Bashein, "is typical of the ingenuity displayed by the deplorable need of farming tools when it is remembered that the Ukraine once was considered the granary of Russia.

"But with all the weary toil of weaving and hammering with bleeding hands the barbed wire into an implement that might serve, the peasant's effort to cultivate the land was for fruitless. The

Wilson's Hardware Store

To be FOREWARNED is to be FOREARMED

We are pleased to announce to our friends and customers that we were forewarned months ago of the advancing prices on all lines of our goods, and bought heavily before the rise. We are therefore

Prepared

to give our customers the benefit of this saving in all the seasonable goods. Our spring stock is now complete in

Tinware, Enamelware, Aluminum Ware.

Stoves, Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store, Napanee
6-b-m.

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

For Winter Weather

A good pair of Shoes are very necessary in winter.

Perhaps a new sole or a little neat patching may make old boots servicable.

Bring them to us. We guarantee our workmanship.

F. P. TENDALL,

O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.

No connection with any other firm.

EGGS FOR HATCHING WANTED.

Parties having good culled out flocks of pure-bred Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, or White Leghorns, will please drop a card to THE M. B. MILLS CO. who want to buy several hundred to put in their incubators, and also to supply eggs to others for hatching.

A nice Stock of Incubators just in

Those who study their best interests will buy a machine and raise some early pullets for fall layers.

We have a few good breeding Cockerels for sale

Come and get them now.

Now is a good time to cull out the over-fat, non-layers, and bring them in, as we want all we can get, and will pay top prices for good stock.

We will start our Incubators early in March

and will be pleased to demonstrate to intending buyers how easy it is for anyone to learn to run one.

Custom Hatching at Reasonable Rates.

At our New Shop
2 Blocks south of Post Office

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

13-b

The Coal Question !

Notice to our Customers

The price of coal will advance at the mines at least 50c. per ton at the rate of 10c. per month beginning May 1st next.

Both the United States and Canadian railways, notwithstanding the advanced freight of last year, have not been able to meet running expenses for months past.

The probabilities are that freight rates will be advanced in the near future still higher. Therefore there is no cheap coal in sight.

We urge our customers to lay in their next winter's supply at once before we have to advance prices.

CHAS. STEVENS.

27-tf

East End Barber Shop

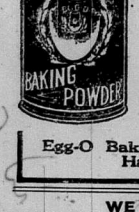
Everything neat, ; First class workmen ; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. Osborne.

Notice.

When you are ordering your groceries don't forget J. W. KELLY'S for good farmers' butter ; also strictly fresh eggs.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



Use Sweet Milk—Sour Milk Buttermilk or water with

EGG-O Baking Powder

Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

31

WE WILL PURCHASE

Saw Logs or Standing Timber

and do CUSTOM SAWING.

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

MILL and EAST STREETS, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone : Office, 14 ; Residence, 123.

Ladies' Blouses !

Crepe-de-Chene, Georgette, Silk and Voile.

- - Furs - -

Fur Hand-Bags of all kinds made to order.

All orders neatly and promptly done.

MRS. L. JOHNSTON, - Napanee

Market Square.

11-6-m

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

Rev. Dr. Oaten, Financial Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, will preach at both services, 10.30 and 7.00

Monday, 8.00—League meeting.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise.

Thursday 7.00—Three C's meet

Thursday, 8.30 — Brotherhood meets.

Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

Martin-Senour Paint.

One hundred per cent. pure. One gallon guaranteed to cover 400 sq. fe., two coats. Sold only at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

NOTICE ?

Parties wanting an employee or employees, please apply to Mr. N. E. Hinch, (Assistant Superintendent) D. S. C. R., Napanee District. Phone 43 or write Box 410, Napanee, Ont.

Boyes' Grocery.

Choice Groceries. Best fruits in season, good line of confectionery fancy cake and biscuits. Try our black tea. Try our coffee. We pay the highest price for eggs. Phone 236. **G. W. Boyes,** John st

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association

will ship Hogs, Cattle, Sheep and Calves, on MONDAY, MARCH 1st. Highest prices paid.

SID. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

Fined $200 and Costs.

Mr. A. F. Wagar, whose house was searched a couple of weeks ago and twenty-two cases of liquor taken therefrom, was fined by Magistrate Rankin $200 and costs and the whiskey confiscated and shipped to the License Board, Toronto. The charge on which Wagar was found guilty was illegally having liquor for sale in contravention of the O. T. Act.,

Wallace's Drug Store Sells.

4 lbs. cattle salts and 4 lbs. sulphur, 25c ; 2 ounces Blands Iron Tonic Pills, 25c ; large bar Castile soap 45c, large bar Pure Olive soap, 10c ; quart can of Zonoleum disinfectant, 75c ; new Electric house cleaner, 25c ; Cream Separator oil 25c quart ; white Bronchitis cure, 60c ; Rikers' Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil 50c ; Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil preparation, $1.00 ; Scott's Emulsion, 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Everything fresh and good at WALLACE'S.

Historical Society.

Prof. G. S. Bret, F.R.S.C., will lecture before the Historical Society on March 26th, on "Aspects of Primitive Civilization." This promises to be one of the best lectures ever delivered in the Historical Hall as the lecturer is a distinguished and eloquent speaker and his subject is sure to be instructive and interesting. There are still a large number of veterans who have not sent in particulars of their service in the Great War. The Society wishes to publish in its forthcoming volume a short history of every Lennox and Addington boy, who took part in the war. Your friend's name will not appear in the book unless full particulars be sent at once to the secretary, Rev. A. J. Wilson, Napanee. Will all readers of The Express please stir up their friends and see that they are accorded the honor that is due to them.

School Gardens.

"The school garden as a feature of agricultural education is tending to become, as time goes on and its function is more fully understood, a permanent part of the school accommodation in Ontario," says J. B. Dandeno, Ph. D., in the Agricultural Gazette for January. He presents facts regarding the school gardens, showing hindrances, and difficulties encountered, and indicates the trend of the movement in the following paragraph. "The number of schools undertaking school garden work in Ontario is increasing steadily year by year as indicated from the following figures : 1904, 208 ; 1915, 232 ; 1916, 324 ; 1917, 466 ; 1918, 588 ; and 1919, 700 (approx.). Most of these gardens form a part of the regular school property, but, as might be expected there is a considerable number of gardens on land secured only temporarily. It should be said to the credit of the farmers that in very many cases the land was loaned to the school board free of charge. The spirit shown in such acts as this demonstrates more than words the trend of the school garden movement."

Napanee Rinks Winners.

In the play-off for the winner in the eastern group of the Central Ontario Curling League at Napanee and Kingston on Monday evening, the Napanee curlers were victorious by a score of 91 to 56. The Kingston rinks, skipped by E. C. Gildersleeve and J. M. Elliott, played in Napanee, while Dr. Waugh and J. F. Macdonald played in Kingston. Napanee will now play the winners of the western group. The teams and scores were :—

Napanee		Kingston.
H. W. Huffman		F. Lumb
H. Daly		A. W. McLean
W. V. Robinson		M. P. Reid
R.G.H. Travers	Dr.	Waugh
Skip.....	16	Skip..... 11
F. Rikley		J. McCartney
A. Dafoe		J. Mellquham
W. Daly		W. Montgomery
C. L. Maybee		J. Mcdonald
Skip.....	24	Skip..... 14
J. Pringle		Geo. Eawes
W. C. Smith		Dr. Cartwright
G. P. Carr		J. Gibson
Dr. Leonard		E. Gildersleeve
Skip.....	19	Skip..... 18
C. H. Lapum		H. McCartney
P. E. Millorin		D. D. Lyman
T. Blute		E. O. Siller
J.H.S. Derry		J. M. Elliott
Skip.....	32	Skip..... 13

Have you seen the **New** Liquid Veneer Floor Mop ? Let us show it at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

French Dry Cleaning

LET US CLEAN YOUR SUIT

We have the latest machinery and appliances for French Dry Cleaning, consequently we are enabled to obtain the best possible results with all the goods sent to us.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Matins.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.
Lenten services daily at 8.30 a.m. and (except Wednesday) 5 p.m.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

Notice !

Dried fruits are geting scarce and higher priced. H. W. KELLY has a large shipment in and he is selling at the old price. 13-b

B. S. O'Loughlin Dead.

Mr. B. S. O'Loughlin, one of the most prominent men of Yarker dropped dead on Wednesday evening. Deceased had not been in the best of health lately, but was around as usual.

Sale of Groceries.

SHEPHERD'S GROCERY, John street, is trying from business. All stock on hand will be sold at reduced prices to clear the stock in a hurry. Come and get your share. 13-a

Wanted Hogs and Calves.

Will ship hogs and calves on Monday, March 1st, and pay $17.00 or $17.50 cwt. for hogs. Veal calves from 10c. to 16c. Hold your hogs and get the highest price.

FRED WILSON.

Telephone 226.

Poultry Meeting.

Professor W. R. Graham, of the O.A.C., will lecture on Poultry at the Napanee Poultry Association meeting on Monday night, March 1st, at 8 p.m., in the office of the Department of Agriculture. Professor Graham is one of the foremost breeders of poultry in Canada. This lecture will be very instructive to those interested in poultry. Come and bring your wife.

J. M. THOMSON, Sec.

Second Hand Cars For Sale.

We have the following second hand cars for sale, which have been thoroughly overhauled and painted and are in first-class condition : 1917-18 and 19 Chevrolet's, Ford's, Maxwell's, Gray Dort's, D 35 McLaughlin, 6 Cylinder, 7 passenger Overland. Call in and inspect these cars and get a bargain while they last. We will accept a limited number of orders for new Chevrolet cars at last years' prices and would advise intending purchasers to place their orders now as there is going to be a shortage of cars and prices will be higher in the spring. 9-tf

C. A. WISEMAN.

THE KAPUSKASING INQUIRY

It is of public importance that the Kapuskasing scheme shall be explored thoroughly and impartially. The personnel of the Commission appointed by the Ontario Government is an assurance that there will be no desire or attempt to make party capital out of the investigation. The Kapuskasing experiment was a sincere effort to aid returned soldiers to make permanent homes in Northern Ontario on the colony plan, which is the only practicable method of settling so vast a district. If men of physical vigor, with the will to work and the necessary training cannot make a success in the North with so generous a start as was given the Kapuskasing settlers, there must be something wrong with the country, or with the particular part of it chosen for the soldier's colony.

The stories from Kapuskasing are contradictory. Some of the settlers report that they are prosperous and satisfied. Others complain that they have been ruined financially and have been deceived and exploited. The Commission will be able to appraise each witness and his testimony, to make a personal study of the conditions, and to reach conclusions that should be valuable to the Government in framing its policy for the settlement of the North country. The future of New Ontario as a home for land seekers will depend upon the locality, the plans for colonization, and, of course, the type of settler. If mistakes were made at Kapuskasing they must not be repeated in any projects for developing the agricultural resources of the district.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

SUNDAY, FEB. 22nd

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening service.
The pastor will preach at both services.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.
The C.S.E.T. and C.G.I.T. as usual.
Prof. Baird, organist and choirmaster.

ROBLIN

Don't forget the play to be given by the Roblin Dramatic Club, in the Orange Hall, on Mar. 8th. Admission 45c. and 25c.

Mr. Fred Bradshaw and son Floyd, of Arborfield, Sask., were renewing acquaintances here the past few days.

Rev. Mr. Watchbin, Kingston, was the guest of Rev. Mr. Seale on Tuesday.

Misses M. Young and R. Lasher were guests of Miss Burd Hughes on Wednesday.

A number from here attended the shower on Wednesday night, Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Deseronto, spent a couple of days with her father, Mr. Peter Davis, who is very ill.

Mr. Percy Vine, of Napanee, spent the week-end at Mr. C. E. Kimmett's.

The Ladies' Aid met at Mrs. W. Smith's on Tuesday.

Mr. Melville McCutcheon spent Sunday evening the guest of Miss Jennie Penny, Hinch.

A number gathered at the home of Mr. Horace Paul on Thursday evening to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hughs and family before their departure for their new home at Bickering.

Mr. Tomy Richmond at Mr. Hawley Lasher's on Sunday evening.

Mr. Frank McConnell spent Sunday at Lime Lake.

Miss M. Roberts spent a week-end at her home in Kingston recently.

Mr. J. Maxwell spent a few days at Mr. and Mrs. D. Richmond's.

Quite a number of our sports gathered at the home of Mr. Gordon Schermerhorn on Monday evening to enjoy a sociable evening before their departure for the west, but owing to a terrific storm they dispersed at an early hour.

Mr. Hearshie Thompson spent Tuesday evening at Wm. Waddell's.

Mr. Harvey McFarlane has the contract for keeping the roads open from here to Westplain.

Miss Eva Young has returned home after finishing her course at the Belleville Business College.

Mrs. Jack Schermerhorn returned this week from the general hospital, Kingston.

DESERONTO

Mr. Harry Whiting, C.N.R. conductor, has sold his cosy residence on the corner of Dundas and second streets to W. J. Roach, Napanee road.

The death took place in Thurlow of James Irving, aged sixty-six years, a native of Prince Edward county. He has latterly lived in Deseronto.

A very pretty wedding was solmnized on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the church of the Holy Name, Toronto, when Miss Marv Freeman, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Freeman, Deseronto, was united in matrimony to Mr. John Clarence Ellement, eldest son of Mr. and the late Mrs. Stephen Ellement, Ottawa.

Another old Deseronto citizen passed away on Sunday last in the person of Miles S. Stover, of Lethbridge, Alberta. Mr. Stover lived in Deseronto for twenty-one years. Besides a wife, he leaves three sons and three daughters, namely : Almon C., of Vancouver ; Percy M., of Deseronto ; Hercedell, of Lethbridge ; Mrs. E. P. Hartman, Fredericksburgh ; Mrs. Ellis Somers, of Napanee ; and Miss Cora, of Cranbrook, B.C. ; also a sister, Mrs. F. Prescott, of Yarker ; and Levi D. Stover, of Watertown, N.Y.

The Hamilton Hardwoods Company's factory, which has been closed for the past two years, will again operate as soon as quantity of the raw material is secured. This announcement comes as a result of a conference held Thursday evening at which town officials, the Bate-McMahon Co., owners of the factory, and Mr. Harper, who conducts a similar manufacturing business at Fenelon Falls, were the principals.

Fire of unknown origin completely wiped out the little home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Laughlin, Green street, shortly after five o'clock on Friday afternoon. The house, a frame building, to which a new varandah had been added this summer, together with all its contents were lost in the conflagration. Everything posible was done by the neighbors to stay the fire before the arrival of the fire brigade. The brigade, working under adverse conditions of cold, frosty weather and water troubles were unable to save the building, so they directed their energies towards keeping the fire from spreading. This they did successfully.

Long-lived Bubbles.

Sir James Dewar, professor of chemistry in England, who has made soap bubbles which he kept intact for more than a year, says that when a soap bubble becomes very old, say in three or four days, it offers the only possible example of the molecule visible to the naked eye.

Hugenots In England.

In the sixteenth century a colony of Hugenot weavers fled "for conscience' sake" to Canterbury Cathedral. In their little chapel in the crypt French Protestant services have been held for nearly 400 years since.

Paddling Furnaces.

There are between 680 and 700 puddling furnaces in the Staffordshire district in England, all operated by hand. When operating on full time they employ about 10,000 men.

Oysters ! Oysters ! get the best oysters at **FRANK H. PERRY'S.**

DOUBLE. MURDER AND SUICIDE BUT—

....but for the Grace of God

NOT long ago a shamefully wronged husband started out to do away with his wife and the destroyer of his home.

HE was intercepted, reasoned with, pleaded with. After two days and two nights spent in prayer and meditation, through the manifestation of the Holy Spirit he was turned from his intense and terrible passion to a magnificent attitude of forgiveness.

THE instrument through which husband and wife were reconsiled—and a ghastly tragedy prevented,—was a Salvation Army Officer.

SUCH a change of heart wrought by the spirit is not rare in the world-wide experience of the Salvation Army.

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Be sure of Asperin

Genuine Aspirin Tablets in sealed vials at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Rikers Bromide of Quinine Tablets.

Fresh Meats.

Have a choice line of fresh baby beef and a splendid stock of all kinds of fresh meats and fish, also smoked haddies and bottled oysters. 9-b

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The Market Grocery.

We have salt in barrels and bags, any quantity, White Rose and Quaker flour, groceries. Will have a line of Empire seeds direct from the growers in England.

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Simple glycerine, buckthorn bark, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, removes all foul, accumulated poisonous matter from BOTH upper and lower bowel and prevents appendicitis. Relieves ANY CASE gas on stomach or constipation. The INSTANT pleasant action of Adler-i-ka surprises both doctors and patients. A business man reports great benefit in a long standing case of indigestion and sour stomach. At Wallace's Drug Store.

Cut nails, in assorted sizes, 10 pounds for 25c, at DANY'S Hardware and Stove Store.

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FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Mae Murray in a six reel special production "DANGER, GO SLOW" Thrills and heart interest dominate this feature.

Also Red Glove and Comedy.

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Mitchell Lewis in a powerful and mighty drama of the north woods, "CHILDREN OF BANISHMENT." Also two reel Mack Sennett Comedy.

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ADMISSION, 10c. and 15c.

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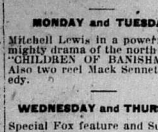

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Paramount Pictures present Dorothy Gish, in a 5-reel Drama, "BATTLING JANE."

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Napanee Orchestra on Wednesday evening.

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Do not neglect to call and see our big display of
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Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
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Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
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NECESSARY curtailment of new construction during the war, followed by the unprecedented development since the armistice, have resulted in a universal shortage of telephone material.

In order to utilize our supply of equipment to the best advantage, to reduce delay in installations to a minimum, and to avoid refusing service to anyone, we ask those intending to order telephones to consider the advantages of **two-party line service.**

The cost to the user is substantially lower than for individual line, and the service of a high standard.

We will be glad to furnish full information to anyone interested.

The rate for two-party line is, for Business telephones, $22.00 and for residence $19.80 per annum.

"Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station."

M. GRAHAM, MANAGER.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

13-c

FIND HAIRY WILD MAN LIVING LIKE BEAST

Has Led Robinson Crusoe Existence for 22 years on Island in Lake Ontario.

(The following wild and wooly story is taken from the Chicago Blade, of February 21st. We are sorry we cannot reproduce the illustrations which accompanies the article, showing the wild man in captivity in a large iron cage, with his beloved wife identifying him as her long lost husband. The story is purely the imaginings of a hair-brained writer, but it is certainly a booster for Amherst Island and the "Village" of Belleville.—Editor).

Belleville, Ont., Canada, Feb. 19—A startling discovery which brings back the story of Robinson Crusoe to real life has come to light when a party of hunters in search of game on Amherst Island, in the Bay of Quinte, found a rough, hairy man clad only in the skins of wild animals and leaves who was unable to utter a syllable of any language. He was discovered in a cave and resisted ferociously until the hunters captured him with a lasso. After being brought back to Belleville he was identified by Mrs. Florence Masters, wife of a millinery dealer, as her husband, who disappeared after going on a fishing trip twenty-two years ago.

"We were tramping through the wild underbrush on the island," says Henry Fleville, one of the members of the hunting party, "when we decided to smoke out a cave, thinking possibly that we might shoot some wolves. The wind was blowing in the right direction, so we built a fire in the narrow entrance to the cave. The smoke from the wet wood poured into the cave. Suddenly we heard a violent commotion from within.

WILD MAN RUSHES OUT

"A huge hairy being, which resembled an immense gorilla more than a man, rushed out. Several of us fired, but, luckily, in our fright, we did not hit him. The wild man picked up a huge bowlder as easily as if it were a clod and threw it at us. It just narrowly missed. If it had hit any of us it certainly have killed the victim.

"Then followed an exciting chase through the underbrush. One of the members of the party had had a rope which he made into a lasso. After a few unsuccessful casts he threw the loop around the head of the wild man. I slipped up behind him with another rope and tied his arms fast to his body. Then with the aid of several farmers living near here, we loaded him into a boat and took him to Belleville."

WAS PUT IN ZOO CAGE

After the wild man was brought to Belleville he was put into a cage for safe keeping which had formerly been occupied by a Zoo gorilla. During the first night of his captivity he uttered blood-curdling howls which could be heard for miles around.

The next morning the residents of Belleville attempted to feed the monster. They offered him breakfast food, pie and other delicacies, at which he scarcely contemptuously. Then a large piece of raw meat was thrown into his cage. The wild man tore it into shreds with his long fingers and claw-like toes and devoured it voraciously.

After the monster had been in captivity a couple of days, Mrs. Florence Masters, proprietress of the village millinery store, who has been advertising to find her lost husband for more than twenty years, came down to the cage out of curiosity.

"Ethelburt!" she cried, the moment she set eyes on the wild man. "It is my dear husband!"

IDENTIFIES MAN AS HUSBAND

By several scars and moles, Mrs. Masters positively identified the wild man as her husband. The mate had gone on a fishing trip twenty-two years before and had never been seen since then. The waters were dragged for his body and he had been given up as dead, but Mrs. Masters always clung to the belief that he was still alive. It is now thought that he had become stranded on the island, which was seldom visited in those days, and had led a Robinson Crusoe existence until within a month of his former home. It is believed that he lived on roots and herbs and what game he could capture with his hands, and finally reverted to a savage state as a result of the life he was leading.

"I am going to try to teach him to talk and wear clothes again," says Mrs. Masters. "For a time I will have to keep him in a cage, but I am confident that it will not be long until Ethelburt is himself again, and can tell me of those terrible years he spent on that island."

—o—

Tinsmithing and repairing at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store

Frog's Anatomy.

If size of skull were an index of brain-power, the frog would be an intellectual prodigy. Its cranium is huge, but, alas! its brain is very small.

The frog has only nine vertebrae—fewer than any other animal with a backbone possessed. Lacking ribs, it is obliged to swallow by gulps the air it breathes, instead of projecting its chest as we do and creating a vacuum for air to pour into.

Its pelvis hinges on to its backbone so as to give it a joint in the middle of its back, and it has another hinge in each foot. These extra joints are a great help in leaping.

Froggy is in his way the most wonderful animal we know, inasmuch as he begins life as a vegetable-eating fish (or the equivalent), and later on turns into a carnivorous air-breathing land quadruped.

—o—

Fresh B. C. salmon, Lake Superior white fish, Pacific flat fish, smelts; also finnan haddies, fillets of haddies, and herring.—**FRANK H. PERRY.**

—o—

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

NEEDED HELP TO RISE FROM CHAIR

Captain Barrigan Praises Tanlac For Relieving Wife's Trouble

Another splendid endorsement for Tanlac that will be read with interest by the people of Nova Scotia was given by Captain John Barrigan, of Smith's Cove, Halifax county, recently.

Captain Barrigan called at Kinley's in Halifax and made the remarkable statement that two bottles of Tanlac had done for his wife more good than all the other treatments and medicines she had taken in twenty years.

As a sea captain Mr. Barrigan is known and popular at every port along the east coast of Nova Scotia. He has lived at Smith's Cove for the past forty five years is manager of the A. M. Barrigan general Merchandise establishment there and his standing and influence in the community are too well known to require further comment.

"My wife has been suffering frombadly disordered kidneys for twenty years" continued Captain Barrigan, "and while she has taken all kinds of medicine it's a fact that two bottles of Tanlac has done her more good than everything else combined. Her kidneys have been in bad shape so long that her general health had become so impaired that she could not do her housework at all. She complained of severe pains in her sides and her back was so stiff and painful that for days at a time she could not get out of her chair without help.

"After Tanlac came to Halifax and so many people got to making statements about how it had benefited them my wife decided to get a bottle and see if it would help her. Well the results in the short time she has been taking it are nothing less than wonderful. Her kidneys are in better condition than they have been in years and she is rapidly disappearing from her sides and back and she has improved in every way so that she can get around just fine. I haven't seen her looking so well in a long time, she says she is feeling better, and we are both convinced that Tanlac is in a class by itself. I am not looking for publicity, but there are the facts of my wife's case and we feel that the public should have the benefit of them.

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON. (advt)

—o—

Empty Houses Seized.

Southwark is the first place in London, says the Manchester Guardian, to make a start with the Ministry of Health's plan for taking possession of unoccupied houses and converting them into flats as a means of relieving the housing congestion.

The Ministry of Health act gives the department the power to make use of empty building in this way, either in consultation with the local authorities or independently where these are showing insufficient enterprise in housing. In London the stage reached is that all the boroughs have now prepared lists of the houses in their districts suitable for conversion. It may seem odd that there are any empty houses to convert, but as a matter of fact, there is a very large number, usually large, old houses that have come down in the world and can no longer be let as they are, which would well repay conversion into flats.

The owners of many of them will not consent to any interference with their property, but there are now legal powers to see that the public necessity overrides merely personal objections. The cost of the alterations will be borne by the local authorities, who will let the flats at an economic rent, if possible.

The Ministry is at present examining the many Government hotels throughout the country that are no longer wanted for war purposes, with the view of finding how far they can be used for housing families. If this can be arranged it would be a much quicker way of relieving the housing situation than altering empty houses. Some of these hotels are large places and could accommodate thousands of people. Some of the biggest of the hotels are in London. Many of them, of course, which were put up to accommodate munition workers, are not suitably placed for housing people in peace-time.

A Mountain Colleen.

From the summit of one of the Connemara's mountains the eye revels over the peerless country of West Ireland, dotted with innumerable lough beloved of the fishermen, over the gracious lines of her cloud-dappled hills, and the valleys where the purple shadows linger; over the scattered "clachans"—little handfuls of whitewashed toy houses—tucked away in the sheltered folds of the hills, to the coastline, laced into with sandy bays guarded by inlets of porphyry set in an opal and azure sea. Out of the southern mist—a gray veil trailing from a gray cloud floating in the blue—passes over the hills. Where it settles on a height it breaks into showers on the toy houses, and passes on, leaving the wet, sparkling faces of the cottages laughing back to the sun.

At a turn of a lonely road among the mountains—far from village or house—a woman comes down a rough track from the higher hills. Dressed in geranium-red homespun and with an orange-head-shawl—the turbulence of her color flaming against the encircling mountains—her bare feet are firmly planted as she walks among the stones. She hangs on her foot for a second as she returns your salute. A wild grace is in the carriag. of her head. The beautiful softness of her voice, soft as the rains of her native hills, wraps you round like a caress. Her gray eyes, soft and kindly, hold yet a smoldering fire; the brooding mystery of her race is round her like an aura. She passes by, coming from the mountain solitudes and going apparently into them again, a rare, aloof, dignified figure.—Henry Paul in the London Times.

—o—

Surgeons Used Hairpins.

Dr. Arnold K. Henry of Dublin, who was a surgeon with the British Expeditionary Forces in France, relates in a letter to the Lancet several instances of using a hairpin when called upon to perform an operation without the proper tools.

Men Looked at Wealth In the Face for Years Without Recognizing It

THE papers lately have been talking about a rectory through the ceilings and walls of which crude petroleum oozes, and for a time it was thought that the good vicar had been stepping not upon a gold mine, upon something quite as valuable—a prospective oil gush, such as in America and on the Caspian have produced millions of pounds' worth of petroleum.

And this is not so impossible as it may seem. One of the biggest oil fields in America was for two generations occupied by the buildings and fields of an ordinary farm, through which ran a creek which issued from the ground in a remote corner of the estate.

The farmer had always been troubled with what he called the "scum," and had put a plank across the little rivulet to keep it back. An oil prospector, after the farmer's death, found that the scum was petroleum, or mineral oil, and that land became as valuable as if it had been a rich gold field.

Some years ago a French-Canadian rancher was rambling about a distant part of his land, when he noticed a spring of rock which shone in the sun. Out of curiosity he picked it up and took it home with him. Its weight convinced him that it was mineralized rock, and he took it to a specialist, who found it to be almost pure silver. The examination that rancher has yielded between fifty and sixty million ounces of silver.

The discovery of gold in Putu, Chile, was just such another haphazard affair. A poor man bought an old tumble-down shack, and while scrupulous in his ablutions, he turned up a stone which struck him as being very weighty. He pulled the old house down and began digging, and discovered $125,000 worth of gold. To-day it is one of the richest mines in Chile.

About a quarter of a century ago, two prospectors in the bushland of Western Australia had put up their tent for the night, and determined to trek back to Perth next morning, as their guest had proved fruitless. One of them was aroused from sleep by the restlessness of his horse, picketed just outside the tent, and, going out to see what was the matter, he tripped in the darkness over a boulder, which proved on examination to be almost pure gold. That was the beginning of Coolgardie.

The goose that laid the golden egg has been equalled on a poultry farm at Santa Barbara. Everybody knows how poultry pick up small grains of stone and sand, and in the crops of the chickens killed for the table were found small nuggets, which led to the discovery that the farm was a gold mine.

The discovery of Africa diamonds is a similar romance of sleeping for years on wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. In 1867 John O'Reilly was on his way from the interior, and stopped for the night at the house of a Boer named Van Nickerck. He saw the children playing on the floor with some pretty pebbles they had picked up, and O'Reilly said: "These might be diamonds!" He had one of the pebbles in his hand, and the Boer said it was no diamond, that these were lots on the farm, and he might have it and welcome.

O'Reilly said he would take it to Cape Town, and if it proved of value he would give his host half the profits. On his long journey he stopped at Colesburg at the hotel, and showed the men he met his stone, and scratched glass with it. The fellows laughed and scratched glass with their gun flints, and threw the bright pebble out of the window. But O'Reilly recovered it and got it to an expert, who announced that it was in truth a diamond of 22¼ carats.

O'Reilly, like the honest Irishman he was, fairly divided the £160 he sold his diamond for with Nickerck when he went up-country again, and the Boer remembered that he had seen an intense stone of the same kind in the hands of a Kaffir witch doctor. He found the fetish-man, gave him five hundred sheep, a number of horses, and nearly all he possessed for the stone, and sold it the next day for £11,200. This was the famous Star of South Africa.—Pearson's Weekly.

Confusion of Ideas.

A confusion or collision of ideas produces those remarkable replies to questions for which the young ides is much distinguished, suggests Raymond G. Fuller. A considerable collection of these replies, made by Mr. Fuller, contains the following cheerful examples: "A working drawing is one that pictures a person at work." "A renegade is a man who kills a king." "A lie is an aversion to the truth." (Note the grammatic quality here.) "A deacon is the lowest kind of Christian." "The salic law is that you must take everything with a grain of salt." "The Pharisees were people who liked to show off their goodness by praying in synonyms." "A Bolshevist is the inside of a hen." "The Boxers were Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Bill Johnson." "A saga was a pitiless warrior, but a kind and loving husband." "A saga was made of wood and brass, held on the left knee and played with the right hand." "A brute is an imperfect beast; a man is a perfect beast."

Some Feat!

Mother was out for the evening, so father was putting the son and heir to bed. Moreover, he was beginning to realize why his wife was so tired in the evening.

"Now, Robert," he said sternly, when the blankets had been drawn over the little figure. "Remember that I will be very cross if you aren't a good boy when I have gone downstairs."

He left the room, reassured by the awed silence which followed his words. But he had hardly reached the foot of the stairs when a shrill voice called:

"Come and tuck me in, farver!"

Then he lost his temper.

"I won't!" he retorted. "Get out and tuck yourself in!"

—o—

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WAS OUR BANNER YEAR.

Trade Exceeded Previous Twelve Months by Eighty Million Dollars.

The volume of Canada's trade in the year ended December 31, 1919, exceeded that of the previous twelve months by approximately eighty million dollars. Imports in 1919 aggregated $1,061,087,760, or $33,600,000 more than in the previous year. Exports amounted to $1,294,936,372, or $51,000,000 more than in 1918.

The balance of trade in favor of the Dominion in 1919 thus amounted to $233,848,678. In trade with the United States, however, Canada had an adverse Balance of $385,895,931. That adverse balance has been a potent factor in determining the rates of exchange between the two countries. The total amount collected in customs duties by the Dominion Government during the year 1919 was $168,920,859.

Imports from Great Britain last year totaled $87,616,819, compared with $72,978,109 in 1918. Exports to Great Britain reached $535,055,514, or approximately $40,000,000 less than in 1918. Canada's imports from the United States in 1919 totaled $740,580,235, as compared with $741,336,304 in 1918. Exports to the United States aggregated $464,636,-384, as against $458,183,149 in 1918.

The most striking increase in imports was in goods from Cuba, which reached $12,500,000, as compared with $2,000,000 in 1918. That increase was due largely to imports of sugar. Imports from other countries decreased as follows: Australia, from six to one and a half millions; British East Indies, three and a half millions; New Zealand, three and a quarter millions; Japan, one and a half millions.

Exports increased as follows: To Australia, by two and a quarter millions; to Newfoundland, by five and a half millions; to New Zealand, by two and three-quarter millions; to Argentina, four and a quarter millions; to China, two millions; to Italy, by seven and a quarter millions; to the Netherlands, by three and a half millions. Exports to France increased $52,564,057, and to Japan, three million dollars. Increases in exports were noted also in the following commodities: animals, thirty millions; butter, four millions; wheat, rose $113,189,514 to $156,006,869; other grain, $13,000,000; bacon and ham, $40,000,000. Canada during the past year extended credits of $25,000,000 each to Belgium, Roumania, Greece and France. Orders were placed under these credits as follows: Belgium, $1,734,295; Roumania, $22,373,467; Greece, $5,115,940; France, $5,-519,647.

There thus remains an unexpended balance of $62,254,549. That balance of credits lapsed at the end of 1919. The Government has decided that in future credits should be granted in accordance with the exigency of the particular country involved, and the interests of Canada, and upon such conditions as may be determined by the Minister of Finance. In so far as the enquiry of the Canadian Government for 15,000 freight cars, fifty locomotives and a number of passenger coaches is concerned, it is understood the Canadian companies interested have agreed to Sir Henry Drayton's proposal that they should arrange credits to the amount of five-eighths of the total sum involved, and the Dominion should arrange three-eighths. Whether or not the orders will be placed in Canada now rests with the Belgian Government.

Power In Venice.

The generation of electrical energy by means of water power is a rapidly developing industry in Venice. The difficulty in which Italy found itself as a result of war in obtaining sufficient supplies of coal has emphasized the necessity of a maximum utilization of hydraulic resources. Steps are now being taken to extend the use of electricity in agriculture, drainage, irrigation, traction and canal excavation.

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Harrowsmith	8.38	3.10	Smiths Falls	5.30	1.50
Smiths Falls	10.30	5.00	Harrowsmith	8.38	3.45
Ar. OTTAWA	12.15	6.30	Ar. KINGSTON	9.30	4.30
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Pieces of Eight

Being the Authentic Narrative of a Treasure Discovered in the Bahama Islands in the Year 1903—Now First Given to the Public.

BY

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

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"The first thing we've got to do is to bury these poor fellows; but where," I said, "are the other two that fell in the water?"

"Oh," said Tom, "a couple of sharks got them just before you woke up."

CHAPTER VII.

In Which Tom and I Attend Several Funerals.

When Tom and I came to look over the ground with a view to finding a burial place for the dead I realized with grim emphasis the truth of Charlie Webster's remarks—in those smuggler nights that seemed so remote and far away—on the nature of the soil which would have to be gone over in quest of my treasure. No wonder he had spoken of dynamite.

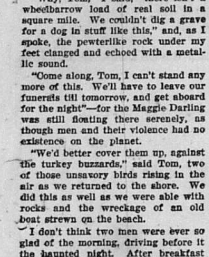
"Why, Tom," I said, "there isn't a wheelbarrow load of real soil in a square mile. We couldn't dig a grave for a dog in stuff like this," and, as I spoke, the pewterlike rock under my feet clanged and echoed with a metallic sound.

"Come along, Tom, I can't stand any more of this. We'll have to leave our funerals till tomorrow, and get aboard for the night"—for the Maggie Darling was still floating there serenely, as though men and their violence had no existence on the planet.

"We'd better cover them up, against the turkey buzzards," said Tom, two of those unsavory birds rising in the air as we returned to the shore. We did this as well as we were able with rocks and the wreckage of an old boat strewn on the beach.

I don't think two men were ever so glad of the morning, driving before it the haunted night. After breakfast our first thought was naturally to the sad and disagreeable business before us.

"I tell you what I've been thinking, sar," said Tom, as we rowed ashore, and I managed to pull down a turkey



They Glided Off With Scarce a Splash.

buzzard that rose at our approach—happily our coverings had proved fairly effective—"I've been thinking that the only one of the three that really matters is the captain, and we can find sufficient soil for him in one of those big holes."

"How about the others?"

"Well, to tell the truth, I was thinking that sharks are good enough for them."

"They deserve no better, Tom, and I think we may as well get rid of them first."

So it was done as we said, and carrying them by the feet and shoulders to the edge of the bluff—George, and Silly Theodore, and the nameless giant who had knocked me down so opportunely—we skillfully flung them in, and they glided off with scarce a splash.

Then we turned to the poor captain and carried him as gently as we could over the rough ground to the biggest of the banana holes, as the natives call them, and there we were able to dig him a fairly respectable grave.

Tom and Sailor and I were now, to the best of our belief, alone on the island, and a lonesomer spot it would be hard to imagine, or one touched at certain hours with a fairer beauty—a beauty wraithlike and, like a sea shell, haunted with the marvel of the sea.

First we went over our stores, and, thanks to those poor dead mouths that did not need to be reckoned with any more, we had plenty of everything to last us for at least a month, not to speak of fishing, at which Tom was an expert.

When, however, we turned to our plans for the treasure hunting we soon came to a dead stop. The indications given by Tobias seemed, in the face of such a terrain, naive to a degree. Possibly the land had changed since his day. Some little, of course, it must have done. Tom and I went over Tobias' directions again and there was the compass carved on the rock, and the cross. There was something definite—something which, if it was ever there at all, was there still—for in that climate the weather leaves things unperished almost as in Egypt.

Sitting on the highest bluff we could find, Tom and I looked around.

"That compass is somewhere among these infernal rocks—if it ever was carved there at all—that's one thing certain, Tom; but look at the rocks!"

Over twenty miles of rocks north and south, and from two to six from east to west. A more hopeless job the mind of man could not conceive. Tom shook his head, and scratched his graying wool.

"I go most by the ghost, sar," he said. "All these men had never been killed if the ghost hadn't been somewhere near. Mark me, if we find the treasure it'll be by the ghost."

"That's all very well," I laughed. "But how are we going to get the ghost to show his hand? He's got such bloodthirsty ways with him."

"They always have, sar," said Tom, no doubt with some ancestral shudder of voodoo worship in his blood. "Yes, sar, they always cry out for blood. It's all they've got to live on. They drink it like you and me drink coffee or rum. It's terrible to hear them in the night."

"Well, Tom," I remarked, "you may be right, but of one thing I'm certain; if the ghost's going to get any one, it sha'n't be you."

"We've both got one good chance against them—" Tom was beginning.

"Don't tell me again about that old sucking fish."

"Mind you keep it safe, for all that," said Tom gravely. "I wouldn't lose mine for a thousand pounds."

"Well, all right, but let's forget the damned old ghosts for the present."

We decided to try a plan that was really no plan at all; that is to say, to seek more or less at random, till we consumed all our stores except just enough to take us home. Meanwhile we would, each of us, every day, cut a sort of radiating swathe, working single-handed, from the cove entrance. Thus we would prospect as much of the country as possible in a sort of fan, both of us keeping our eyes open for a compass carved on a rock. In this way we might hope to cover no inconsiderable stretch of the country in the three weeks, and, moreover, the country most likely to give some results, as being that from the immediate from the little harbor where the ships would have lain. It wasn't much of a plan perhaps, but it seemed the most possible among the impossibles.

Harder work than we had undertaken no men have ever set their hands to. It would have broken the back of the most able-bodied navvy; and when we reached the boat at sunset we had scarce strength left to eat our supper and roll into our bunks. A machete is a heavy weapon that needs no little skill in handling with economy of force, and Tom, who had been brought up to it, was, in spite of his years, a better practitioner than I.

I have already hinted at the kind of devil's underbrush we had to cut our way through, but no words can do justice to the almost intelligent stubbornness with which those vines cut and opposed us. It really seemed as though they were inspired by a diabolic willforce pitting itself against our will, vegetable incarnation of evil strength and fury and cunning.

Day after day Tom and I returned home dead beat, with hardly a tired word to exchange with each other.

We had now been at it for about a fortnight, and I loved the old chap more every day for the grit and courage with which he supported our terrible labors and kept up his spirits. Once or twice we had made fancied discoveries which we called off the other to see, and once or twice we had tried some blasting on rocks that seemed to suggest mysterious tunnelings into the earth. But it had all proved a vain thing and a weariness of the flesh. And the ghost of John P. Tobias still kept his secret.

CHAPTER VIII.

An Unfinished Game of Cards.

One evening as I returned to the ship unusually worn out and disheartened I asked Tom how the stores were holding out. He answered cheerfully that they would last another week and leave us enough to get home.

"Well, shall we stick out the other week or not, Tom? I don't want to kill you, and I confess I'm nearly all in myself."

"May as well stick it out, sar, now we've gone so far. Then we'll have done all we can, and there's a certain satisfaction in doing that, sar."

So next morning we went at it again, and the next, and the next again, and then on the fourth day, when our week was drawing to its close, something at last happened to change the grim monotony of our days.

It was shortly after the lunch hour, Tom and I, who were now working too far apart to hear each other's halloos, had fired our revolvers once or twice to show that all was right with us. But, for no reason I can give, I suddenly got a feeling that all was not right with the old man, so I fired my revolver and gave him time for a reply. But there was no answer. Again I fired. Still no answer. I was on the point of firing again when I heard something coming through the brush behind me. It was Sailor racing toward me over the jagged rocks. Evidently there was something wrong.

"Something wrong with old Tom, Sailor?" I asked, as though he could answer me. And indeed he did answer as plainly as dog could do, wagging his tail and whining and turning to go back with me in the direction whence he had come.

"Off we go, then, old chap," and as he ran ahead, I followed him as fast as I could.

It took me the best part of an hour to get to where Tom had been working. Sailor brushed his way ahead, pushing through the scrub with canine importance. Presently, at the top of a slight elevation, I came among the bushes to a softer spot where the soil had given way, and saw that it was the mouth of a shaft like a wide chimney fine, the earth of which had evidently fallen in. Here Sailor stopped and whined, pawing the earth, and at the same time I heard a moaning underneath.

"Is that you, Tom?" I called. Thank God, the old chap was not dead at all events.

"Thank the Lord, it's you, sar," he cried. "I'm all right, but I've had a bad fall—and I can't seem able to move."

"Hold on and keep up your heart—I'll be with you in a minute," I called down to him.

"Mind yourself, sar," he called cheerily, and indeed it was a problem to get down to him without precipitating the loose earth and rock that were ready to make a landslide down the hole, and perhaps bury him forever.

But, looking about, I found another natural tunnel in the side of the hill, into this I was able to worm myself, and in the dim light found the old man and put my flask to his lips.

"Anything broken, do you think?"

Tom didn't think so. He had evidently been stunned by his fall, and another pull at my flask set him on his feet. But as I helped him up, and, striking a light, we began to look around the hole he had tumbled into, he gave a piercing shriek and fell on his knees, jabbering with fear.

"The ghosts! the ghosts!" he screamed.

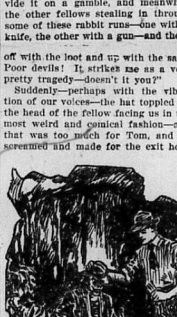
And the sight that met our eyes was certainly one to try the nerves. Two figures sat at a table—one with his hat tilted slightly and one leaning sideways in his chair in a careless sort of attitude. They seemed to be playing cards, and they were strangely white—for they were skeletons.

I stood hushed, while Tom's teeth rattled at my side. The fantastic awe of the thing was beyond telling. And then, not without a qualm or two, which I would be a liar to deny, I went and stood nearer to them. Nearly all their clothes had fallen away, hanging but in shreds here and there. That the hat had so jauntily kept its place was one of those grim touches Death, that terrible humorist, loves to add to his jests. The cards which had apparently just been dealt, had suffered scarcely from decay—only a little dirt had sifted down upon them, as it had into the rum glasses that stood, too, at each man's side. And as I looked at the skeleton jauntily facing me, I noticed that a bullet hole had been made as clean as if by a drill in his forehead of bone—while, turning to examine more closely his silent partner, I noticed a rusty sailor's knife hanging from the ribs where the lungs had been. Then I looked on the floor and found the key to the whole story. For there, within a few yards, stood a heavy sailor's chest, strongly bound around with iron. Its lid was thrown back and a few coins lay scattered at the bottom, while a few lay about on the floor. I picked them up.

They were pieces of eight!

Meanwhile Tom had stopped jabbering and had come nearer, looking on in awed silence. I showed him the pieces of eight.

"I guess these are all we'll see of one John P. Tobias' treasure, Tom," I said. And it looks as if these poor fellows saw as little of it as ourselves. Can't you imagine them with it there at their feet—perhaps playing to divide it on a gamble, and meanwhile the other fellows stealing in through some of these rabbit runs—one with a knife, the other with a gun—and then;



I Waited a Minute to Replace the Hat on the Rakish One's Head.

off with the loot and up with the sails. Poor devils! It strikes me as a very pretty tragedy—doesn't it you?"

Suddenly—perhaps with the vibration of our voices—the hat toppled off the head of the fellow facing us in the most weird and comical fashion—and that was too much for Tom, and he screamed and made for the exit hole.

But I waited a minute to replace the hat on the rakish one's head. As I was likely often to think of him in the future I preferred to remember him at the moment of our first strange acquaintance.

Book II.

CHAPTER I.

Once More in John Saunders' Snuggery.

Need I say that it was a great occasion when I was once more back safe in John Saunders' snuggery, telling my story to my two friends, John and Charlie Webster, all first as if I had never stirred from my easy chair, instead of having spent an exciting month or so among sharks, dead men, blood-lapping ghosts, card-playing skeletons and such like?

My friends listened to my yarn in characteristic fashion, John Saunders' eyes like mice peeping out of a cupboard, and Charlie Webster's huge bulk poised almost threatening, as it were, with the keenness of his attention. His deep-set kind brown eyes glowed like a boy's as I went on, but by their dangerous kindling at certain points of the story, those dealing with our pockmarked friend, Henry P. Tobias, Jr., I soon realized where, for him, the chief interest of the story lay.

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"The — rebel!" he roared out once or twice, using an adjective peculiarly English.

For him my story had but one moral —the treason of Henry P. Tobias, Jr. The treasure might as well have had no existence, so far as he was concerned, and the grim climax in the cave drew nothing from him but a preoccupied nod. And John Saunders was little more satisfactory. Both of them allowed me to end in silence. They both seemed to be thinking deeply.

"I must say you two are a great audience," I said presently, perhaps rather childishly nettled.

"It's a very serious matter," said John Saunders, and I realized that it was not my crony but the secretary to the treasury of his Britannic majesty's government at Nassau that was talking. As he spoke he looked across at Charlie Webster, almost as if forgetting me. "Something should be done about it, eh, Charlie?" he continued.

"— traitor!" roared Charlie, once more employing that British adjective. And then he turned to me:

"Look here, old pal, I'll make a bargain with you, if you like. I suppose you're keen for that other treasure now, eh?"

"I am," said I, rather stiffly.

"Well, then, I'll go after it with you—on one condition. You can keep the treasure, if you'll give me Tobias. It would do my heart good to get him, as you had the chance of doing that afternoon. Whatever were you doing to miss him?"

"I proposed to myself the satisfaction of making good that mistake," I said, "on our next meeting. I feel I owe it to the poor old captain."

"Never mind; hand the captain's rights over to me—and I'll help you all I know with your treasure. Besides, Tobias is a job for an Englishman—eh, John? It's a matter of 'king and country' with me." With you it would be mere private vengeance. With me it will be an execution; with you it would be a murder. Isn't that so, John?"

"Exactly," John nodded.

"Since you were away," Charlie began again, "I've bought the prettiest yawl you ever set eyes on—the Flamingo—forty-five over all, and this time the very fastest boat in the harbor. Yes! she's faster even than the Susan B. Now I've a holiday due me in about a fortnight. Say the word, and the Flamingo's yours for a couple of months, and her captain too. I make only that one condition."

"All right, Charlie," I agreed; "he's yours."

Whereat Charlie shot out a huge paw like a shoulder of mutton and grabbed my hand with as much fervor as though I had saved his life or done him some other unimaginable kindness. And as he did so his broad, sweet smile came back again. He was thinking of Tobias.

While Charlie Webster was arranging his affairs that he might be able to take his holiday with a free mind I busied myself with provisioning the Flamingo, and in casually chatting with one and another along the water front, in the hope of gathering some hint that might guide us on our coming expedition. I thought it possible, too, that chance might thus bring me some information as to the recent movements of Tobias.

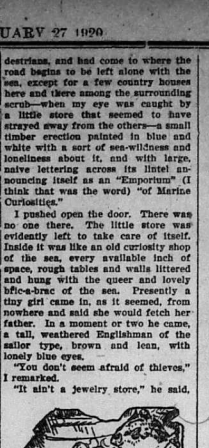
In this way I made the acquaintance of several old salts, both white and black, one or two of whom time and their neighbors had invested with a legendary savor of the old "wrecking days," which, if rumor speaks true, are not entirely vanished from the remoter corners of the islands. But either their romantic halos were entirely due to imaginative gossip, or they themselves were too shrewd to be drawn, for I got nothing out of them to my purpose.

One afternoon in the course of these rather fruitless if interesting investigations among the picturesque shipyards of Bay street I had wandered farther along that historic water front than is customary with sightseeing pedestrians, and had come to where the road begins to be left alone with the sea, except for a few country houses here and there among the surrounding scrub—when my eye was caught by a little store that seemed to have strayed away from the others—a small timber erection painted in blue and white with a sort of sea-wildness and loneliness about it, and with large, naive lettering across its front announcing itself as an "Emporium" (I think that was the word) "of Marine Curiosities."

I pushed open the door. There was no one there. The little store was evidently left to take care of itself. Inside it was like an old curiosity shop of the sea, every available inch of space, rough tables and walls littered and hung with the queer and lovely bric-a-brac of the sea. Presently a tiny girl came in, as it seemed, from nowhere and said she would fetch her father. In a moment or two he came, a tall, weathered Englishman of the sailor type, brown and lean, with lonely blue eyes.

"You don't seem afraid of thieves," I remarked.

"It ain't a jewelry store," he said,



"You Don't Seem Afraid of Thieves."

with the curious soft sing-song intonation of the Nassau "conch."

"That's just what I was thinking it was," I said.

"I know what you mean," he replied, his lonely face lighting up as faces do at unexpected understanding in a stranger. "Of course there are some that feel that way, but they're few and far between."

"Not enough to make a fortune out of?"

"Oh! I do pretty well," he said; "I mustn't complain. Money's not everything, you see, in a business like this. There's going after the things, you know. One's got to count that in too."

I looked at him in some surprise. I had met something even rarer than the things he traded in. I had met a merchant of dreams, to whom the mere handling of his merchandise seemed sufficient profit: "There's going after the things, you know. One's got to count that in too."

Naturally we were neck-deep in talk in a moment. I wanted to hear all he cared to tell me about "going after the things"—such "things!"—and he was nothing loth, as he took up one strange or beautiful object after another, his face aglow, and he quite evidently without a thought of doing business, and told me all about them—how and where he got them, and so forth.

"But," he said presently, encouraged by my unfeigned interest, "I should like to show you a few rarer things I have in the house, and which I wouldn't sell, or even show to everyone. If you'd honor me by taking a cup of tea we might look them over."

So we left the little store, with its door unlocked as I had found it, and a few steps brought us to a little house I had not before noticed, with a neat garden in front of it, all the garden beds symmetrically bordered with conch shells. Shells were evidently the simple-hearted fellow's mania, his revelation of the beauty of the world. Here in a neat parlor, also much decorated with shells, tea was served to us by the little girl I had first seen and an elder sister, who, I gathered, made all the lonely dreamer's family. Then, shyly pressing on me a cigar, he turned to show me the promised treasures. He also told me more of his manner of finding them, and of the long trips which he had to take in seeking them, to out-of-the-way cays and in dangerous waters.

He was showing me the last and rarest of his specimens. He had kept, he said, the best to the last. To me, as a layman, it was nearly so attractive as other things he had shown me—little more to my eye than a rather commonplace though pretty shell; but he explained that it was found, or had so far been found only in one spot in the islands, a lovely, seldom-visited cay several miles to the northeast of Andros island.

"What is it called?" I asked, for it was part of our plan for Charlie to do little duck shooting on Andros, before we tackled the business of Tobias and the treasure.

"It's called ——— Cay nowadays," he answered, "but it used to be called Short Shrift Island."

"Short Shrift Island!" I cried in spite of myself, immediately annoyed at my lack of presence of mind.

"Certainly," he rejoined, looking a little surprised but evidently without suspicion. He was too simple and too taken up with his shell.

"It is such an odd name," I said, trying to recover myself.

"Yes! those old pirate chaps certainly did think up some of the prettiest names."

"One of the pirate haunts, was it?" I queried with assumed indifference.

"Supposed to be. But one hears that of every other cay in the Bahamas. I take no stock in such yarns,

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"What did you call that shell?" I asked.

He told me the name, but I forgot it immediately. Of course I had asked it only for the sake of learning more precisely about Short Shrift island. He told me innocently enough just where it lay.

"Are you going after it?" he laughed.

"Oh! well," I replied, "I am going on a duck-shooting trip to Andros before long, and I thought I might drop around to your cay and pick a few of them up for you."

"It would be mighty kind of you, but they're not easy to find. I'll tell you exactly—" He went off, dear fellow, into the minutest description of the habits of ——, while all the time I was eager to rush off to Charlie Webster and John Saunders and shout into their ears—as later I did at the first possible moment that evening: "I've found our missing cay! Short Shrift island is ——." (I mentioned the name of a cay, which, as in the case of "Dead Man's Shoes," I am unable to divulge.)

"Maybe!" said Charlie, "maybe! We can try it. But," he added, "did you find out anything about Tobias?"

CHAPTER II.

In Which I Am Afforded Glimpses Into Futurity—Possibly Useful.

Two or three evenings before we were due to sail, at one of our smuggery conclaves, I put the question whether anyone had ever tried the divining rod for treasure in the islands.

Old John nodded and said he knew the man I wanted, a half-crazy old negro back there in Grant's Town—the negro quarter spreading out into the brush behind the ridge on which the town of Nassau proper is built.

"He calls himself a 'king,'" he added, "and the natives do, I believe, regard him as the head of a certain tribe. The lads call him 'Old King Coffee'—a memory I suppose of the Ashantee war. Anyone will tell you where he lives. He has a name as a preacher—among the Holy Jumpers!—but he's getting too old to do much preaching nowadays. Go and see him for fun anyway."

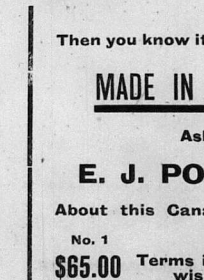
So next morning I went.

I had hardly been prepared for the plunge into "Darkest Africa" which I found myself taking, as, leaving Government house behind, perched on the crest of its white ridge, I walked a few yards inland and entered a region which, for all its green palms, made a similar sudden impression of pervading blackness on the mind which one gets on suddenly entering a coal-mining district after traveling through fields and meadows.

There were far more blacks than whites down on Bay street, but here there were nothing but blacks on every side.

The roads ran in every direction, and along them everywhere were figures of black women shuffling with burdens on their heads, or groups of girls, audaciously merry, most of them bonny, here and there almost a beauty. There were churches and dance halls and saloons—all radiating, so to say, a prosperous blackness.

To be Continued



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(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

SECURING suitable soil or compost for all features of floriculture or horticulture is a very important matter if the best results are to be obtained.

The best basis for all ordinary potting soils is well-rotted, tough, fibrous sod, taken from loamy or light clay loam soils. Sod from an old pasture field, or from the roadside, from where the grass has been kept fed or cut down constantly, will give the closest growing sod, with lots of fibrous roots attached. These fibrous roots are one of the very necessary essentials in potting soils to keep the soil open and friable. The sod should not be cut from heavy clay soils, or where noxious weeds, especially "couch," "spear" or "twitch" grass is growing. The sod should not be cut from near pine or cedar trees as the turpentine in the leaves or pieces of these trees is very detrimental to plant life. It is also best not to cut the sod from very swamp soil. Well-rotted barnyard manure such as from a good feeding herd, or cow manure, are both good fertilizers to use for a soil compost. Horse manure alone is not a good fertilizer for a compost. About one-third horse manure and the balance cow manure will be suitable. Late in autumn or early spring is the best time to prepare the soil compost, autumn preferred.

How to Prepare.—The sod should be cut about four inches thick, and about eight to ten inches square. It should be stacked out of doors in an out-of-the-way part of the garden or grounds. A space six or eight feet long by five or six feet wide would be a good supply for a small greenhouse, or for a few hot beds for a year or two. Start by placing one layer of sod packed close together with the grass side down and over the space selected. Then add a second and third layer on top of the first layer. About four or five inches of depth of either of the soil or fertilizer mentioned should now be spread evenly over the third layer of sod. Another three layers of sod should be placed on top of the fertilizer as before. Then another layer of the fertilizer as before, and so on until the pile is from five to six feet in height. About two inches in depth of soil should be placed on top of the pile to finish off with. Place some wire netting or brushwood (not pine or cedar) all over the top of the pile to keep off chickens or animals. Keep the pile quite level while building, and draw it in slightly narrower toward the top. It should be flat on the top when finished. It may be necessary to give the pile one or two good soakings with water after it is finished or during dry weather in summer, to hasten decomposition. Six to eight months it should be ready for use and will keep in good condition for about two years.

Preparing for Use.—When ready for use, trim or slice down, with a sharp spade, the quantity required from top to bottom of the pile so as to secure the proper proportions of soil and fertilizer. For potting purposes this should be put through a coarse sieve having a ¾-inch mesh. All the rougher fibrous part and the fertilizer, should be worked through the sieve. The partly decayed fibrous or organic matter that will not pass through the sieve readily should be chopped or pulled finely to pieces and put into the soil, if at all decomposed.

Tempering or Mixing Soils.—If the soil is of a heavy clay loamy nature about one part sand should be added at the time of using, with eight or nine parts of the sod compost for repotting purposes, for plants such as geraniums, roses, chrysanthemums and similar plants. If the soil the sod is taken from is of a light loamy nature, a very little sand, if any, will be required.

For Begonias, Coleus, Callas (Arum Lilies), Gloxinia, Salvia, Ferns and similar plants one part of leaf soil, (rotted leaves) or black soil from the bush (decayed leaves), may be added to the compost and sand before mentioned. Black leaf soil from the bush alone does not make a good potting soil for but very few plants, it should be mixed with other soil as stated.

Substitute Potting Soil.—A good substitute potting soil or compost may be made by mixing about seven or eight parts of good, light, loamy garden soil, or loamy sub-soil taken from underneath sod, with one part sand and one part leaf soil as before mentioned, mixed well together. One part of dry cow manure, which can be secured from the fields where cows have pastured, or one part of pulverised sheep manure should be added as a fertilizer for this substitute potting soil. The pulverised prepared sheep manure can be purchased at almost all large seed stores at the rate of about $2 per 100 pounds. Or about one pound of fine bone meal or bone flour to each bushel of soil may be used as a substitute fertilizer to those named. Sheep and cow manure are two of the best fertilizers to use in connection with all horticultural work. When incorporating in potting composts as stated, or used out of doors as liquid solutions for flower borders or the vegetable garden during summer, if the ground is not rich enough in fertilizers. Seepage from the barnyard diluted one-half with water makes a good liquid fertilizer for outdoor use where the soil is poor.—Wm. Hunt, O. A. College, Guelph.

GROOMING COWS IS FAVORED.

Animal Naturally Clean and Dairyman's Duty Is to Keep Her So.

Sightliness and attractiveness are feminine assets which extend even to the dairy cow. Naturally she is a clean and tidy beast. Unfortunately man has been obliged to confine the dairy cow closely in stables and cramped quarters, and grooming daily matrons, their sleek, seemly coats soon lose their gloss and lustre and become densely matted with dirt and litter. For the same reasons that it pays to groom horses — greater efficiency from neat, spick-span coats—it also proves invaluable to "rub up" the dairy cow daily by vigorous application of brush and curry comb. Cow comfort — that indispensable condition of well-being which means animal satisfaction and the economical production of the maximum flow of milk—is fostered by such daily and persistent grooming during the season when the cows need such extra attention, as ordinarily during the

Grooming Increases Cow Comfort and Makes for Clean Milk.

pasture period the animals of their own accord keep themselves clean.

The enthusiastic use of the brush and curry-comb, supplemented by a moist cloth, as siege guns against dust and dirt, are good mediums for increased production, according to the opinions of progressive dairymen. These dairymen maintain that the clean coats and luxurious feelings of contentment induce increased production of milk. If you doubt the profits from grooming dairy cows, put it up to Bossie and her stable mates via the referendum-vote method.

From a sanitary standpoint, the densely matted, filthy and caked coat of the dirty cow is one of the main sources of contamination in milk. Filth dries on the body of the animal, and, unless it is removed previous to milking, a portion of it is likely to fall into the milk pail and carry undesirable bacteria with it. Hence, grooming cows is a fundamental safeguard against inferior, germ-laden milk. Where cows are groomed daily during their period of close confinement an attendant requires only about two or three minutes a cow to prepare and gloss up the animals as they wait for a banquet. On the other hand, it is difficult and time-consuming to clean off cows which have been kept without grooming in a dirty stable.

The commendable practice is to groom and clean the cows daily at such a time between the milking periods that there will be abundant opportunity for the dust put into circulation to settle so that it will not contaminate the milk as it is drawn from the cows. It is necessary for best results to wipe off the udder and flanks of each cow with a moist, clean cotton cloth just before milking, in order to remove all the surface dust and dirt which has escaped the previous clean-up processes. It is recommended that dairymen exercise special care to provide plenty of material so that all the cows they may own clean cloths in preparing the cows for milking, as too commonly the wiping cloth, unless carefully handled, becomes a source of contamination. It is also advisable to clip off the long hairs from udder and flanks of each cow.

Live Stock Notes.

This is the time of year when horses are in danger of getting too much hay and too little exercise. Idle horses will keep in much better condition if given regular exercise, and if their supply of hay is wisely restricted.

Stables that are well ventilated and lighted, even though on the cold side, are more comfortable and more healthful than dark, steamy, warm stables.

Young cattle and breeding stock of beef breeds enjoy a short outdoor run every day during winter, and treatment of this kind promotes health.

Breeding ewes must have abundant exercise if vigorous, healthy lambs are looked for.

Good alfalfa or clover hay, with about four pounds roots, or two or three pounds of silage, per ewe, per day, makes a good ration.

Roots fed to horses not at hard work will cut down the cost, as well as add variety, to the ration.

What Prominent Ontario Women Say

Tillsonburg, Ont.:—"I found Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription very beneficial during expectancy. I felt quite poorly, was nauseated and sick could not eat anything and was extremely nervous and weak. I took 'Favorite Prescription' and it soon stopped the nausea, my appetite returned, I also got strength and I was soon feeling fine and strong. My baby was strong and healthy and has always been so. I consider 'Favorite Prescription' a great help to the expectant mother and am glad to recommend it."—MRS. AMOS MILLS, Box 238.

A HAMILTON WITNESS

Hamilton, Ont.:—"A few months ago I was stricken down and was confined to bed about ten days. My strength all left me. It was my first illness since a child. I lost five pounds and felt awfully weak afterward. I could hardly do my work. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in tablet form. I tried a couple of bottles and before I knew it, I was well and strong and had gained 15 pounds. I can recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to build one up."—MRS. E. MARTIN, 397 Dundurn St.

After suffering pain, feeling nervous, dizzy, weak and dragged down by weaknesses of her sex—with eyes sunken, black circles and pale cheeks—such a woman is quickly restored to health by the Favorite Prescription of Dr. Pierce. Changed, too, in looks, for after taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the skin becomes clear, the eyes brighter, the cheeks plump. It is purely vegetable, contains no alcohol.

RABBITS AS FOOD.

Industry Comes Into Recognition as Factor In Meat Production.

It is only of comparatively recent date that the rabbit industry has become recognized as a real factor in the production of meat. The common wild rabbit, of course, has proven a source of food for time immemorial, but the fact that there is such an industry as commercial rabbit raising is one even now so generally known as it should be. Not only is rabbit raising profitable from the standpoint of producing meat, but fur as well. In Europe raising rabbits for their fur is an industry of long standing.

Rabbits are divided into three classes—commercial rabbits, such as the Belgian hare, Flemish giant, New Zealand red, etc.; rabbits, such as the Angora, Dutch, Himalayan, Polish giant, etc., and wild rabbits, meaning the common jackrabbit and the hare, which do not thrive in captivity.

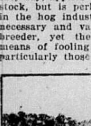
Commercial rabbits should be raised for meat production. While they are larger than ordinary rabbits, breeders say they consume no more food than the smaller rabbits. However, the cost of feed for rabbits is slight, and rabbit meat can be produced for less actual outlay of money than any other kind of live stock.

During the summer feed bills are extremely low, as sufficient green food is at hand to reduce grain feeding to a minimum. Most any kind of food is good for rabbits, even hay, clover, grass and vegetable crops.

As in the chicken business, your selection of the breed to raise should depend largely on your personal liking. There are many good breeds of rabbits from which to make your selection, and rabbit-raisers, like the chicken men, figure that one will be most successful with the breed one likes best.

Swat Pedigreed-Scrub Hog.

Thousands of pure-bred scrubs are scattered through this country, according to hog extension men of the Department of Agriculture, who are devoting their efforts to eliminating inferior pedigreed animals. Even so, they say, applies to all kinds of live stock, but is perhaps more general in the hog industry. Pedigree is necessary and valuable to the stock breeder, yet the pedigree is the means of fooling a lot of farmers, particularly those who are about to



Hogs Kept Under Clean Conditions, as on Good Pastures, Are Better Able to Resist Cholera and Other Diseases.

start into the pure-bred hog business and who have not had enough experience in judging to select animals of good standard type. Buyers should not be contented simply with pure-bred animals, but should see in addition that the animals they are about to purchase have good quality, say the department hog specialists.

Feeding Ensilage to Cows.

Do not wait too long when flies are bad and the weather is warm to open your silo and begin feeding ensilage to your cows. They will not only pay for their feed in the summer, but will be in much better condition in the winter months, to do better work. Do not fail to have some sort of shade in the pastures if you wish your cows to do well in the hot summer months. A cow that has to fight flies in the sun all day will not give large returns in the pail at night.

Depreciation of Machinery.

Did you ever think of the relation of the farmer's bank account to the tool shed? Machinery depreciates faster in the weather than it does in use. The time saved by having a rust-free implement will soon pay for the shed.

Shiloh 25

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

FACTS ABOUT MANURE

BACTERIAL PROCESSES IN A FARM FERMENTER.

Digestive Action Must Take Place Before Barnyard Manure Is in Condition to Release Plant Food —The Fire Fanging of a Pile Means Loss of Value.

In a bulletin issued some months ago by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Prof. D. H. Jones, B.S.A., of the Ontario Agricultural College staff, dealt in a lucid manner with the bacterial action that takes place in the manure pile. These complex processes are essential to the fullest realization of the fertilizing values of barnyard manure and are described as follows:

The action of various species of bacteria in manure is just as necessary to prepare it for plant assimilation as is the action of bacteria in the soil. The changes that take place in manure from its fresh to its well-rotted condition are due almost altogether to the action of bacteria aided to some extent by molds.

When fresh manure is added directly to the soil, the plant food which it contains is not so readily available to growing plants as is the case with well-rotted manures. The bacteria contained in the fresh manure aided by those present in the soil have to break down the complex organic compounds of the manure into simpler forms, or, as previously described, digest them before the growing crop can use them.

In the case of well-rotted manure, however, most of this digestive process has been completed by the bacteria, and the plant food present is largely in the right condition to be readily used by the growing crop. The rotting or ripening of the manure is mainly the digestive action of the bacteria contained in the manure.

The kinds of bacteria which bring about this action in the manure pile are the same as those which bring about the digestive processes in the soil. But the conditions which prevail in the manure pile are different from those which prevail in the soil, and as a result we are just as liable to have injurious action, resulting in loss, induced by these bacteria, as we are to have beneficial action. Consequently, the bacterial action in the manure pile has to be controlled if we are to get best results.

There are large numbers of bacteria in manure when it is produced. These numbers rapidly increase and are added to from the stable floor, the air and surroundings generally, and a rapid fermentation of the manure results. Everyone is familiar with the sharp, pungent, ammoniacal odor which is given off from an occupied horse stall if it has not been cleaned out for a day. This odor is given off from the manure, liquid and solid, through the rapid action of the ammonifying bacteria. When the ammonia is given off into the atmosphere it is lost, and so this action should be prevented as far as possible.

The fresh manure is thrown into a pile and the pile is kept well packed and moist the production of ammonia will not be so rapid as to be readily given off into the atmosphere. Most of it, as it is produced, will be seized upon by the fibrous bacteria and changed to nitrates, and these nitrates will be changed by the nitric bacteria into nitric acid and finally into nitrites. It is the presence of these nitrates in well-rotted manure that is largely responsible for well-rotted manure giving quicker returns than fresh manure when added to the soil.

Everyone who has had anything to do with horse manure will be familiar with the condition known as fire fanging. This fire fanging means loss, as it destroys the plant food in the manure by a slow burning. The condition of fire fanging is due to a rapid oxidation in fresh manure induced primarily by the aforesaid bacteria. In order for this to occur, there must be abundant oxygen within the fresh manure pile. These conditions exist when the fresh manure is loosely packed and straw. In such manure the bacteria will induce rapid oxidation, which causes a rise in temperature. The temperature will continue to rise until eventually the bacteria which have started it are destroyed by the heat, and much of the manure rendered worthless. Therefore, to prevent fire fanging the manure pile should be kept well packed and moist for the purpose of excluding excessive quantities of air.

There is not the danger from fire fanging in cow manure or pig manure that there is in horse manure, as these manures are naturally wet and compact. Mixture of these with horse manure, providing the whole is well packed, will thus reduce loss by fire fanging.

Alfalfa as a Medicine.

One of the main uses of a small plot of alfalfa on a farm is as a medicine to stock being fed on dry foods, and for this purpose it will probably give best results if supplied as a mixed hay ration, but it is very useful if only given periodically, providing the space of time between supplies is not too long. Alfalfa is very rich in nitrogenous food materials, and as a consequence has a very narrow nutritive ratio, meaning that when the animal live stock it is consuming is necessarily rich in digestible protein, and to make full use of this fodder it should always be fed in admixture with food containing less protein. The stems of the plant being comparatively fine, it is readily eaten by live stock, and for the same reason can be cured as hay without being in any way objectionable. The crop can be manufactured into and stored as ensilage, but on the whole must be considered as being too valuable a crop for this purpose. All farm live stock do well on alfalfa, either in the green state or as hay, but because of its high protein content it is an exceptionally good milk producer.—Farmers' Journal, British East Africa.

Bull Association Results.

The results of co-operative bull association work are encouraging. Of the seventeen daughters of bulls in one association, 16 excelled their dams. The average production of the daughters was 1,145 pounds more milk than their dams, and 36.7 per cent. more butterfat.

Early Laying Discouraged.

The pullet that lays very young is not as a rule the best layer; early laying stunts the growth, tends to the production of small eggs, and breeding from such pullets in time results in the production of an inferior strain of birds.

HOME-MADE ROLL-UP PINCASE

Holder That Can Be Easily and Quickly Constructed: Keeps Pins in Good Condition.

The ordinary pincushion is not a very satisfactory article for holding safety-pins, long glass-headed or other kinds of fancy pins. A case of the nature illustrated can be easily and quickly made, and in it all kinds of pins can be kept in a nice and bright condition. It is merely composed of a piece of strong silk, lined with soft

Roll-Up Pincase.

washleather and bound at the edges with narrow ribbon, and at the top ribbons are sewn on. It can be made in any size and it rolls up from the bottom and ties together in the way shown in the sketch. When the case is open any particular kind of pin can be selected in a moment, and kept in this case they will not become dull and dusty, as they do sometimes when exposed to the air.

This case could be carried out with other materials if preferred, and it would be equally useful made of art serge and bound with narrow ribbon and lined with flannel or any other soft material.

CARE OF SKIN IS IMPORTANT

How to Remove Sunburn—Buttermilk Bath Keeps Skin Soft, Smooth, Free From Chaps.

A cure for sunburn: Washing the face in water in which a handful of parsley and half a lemon cut into slices have been steeped for some hours removes sunburn. Lemon juice can be placed in the water jug over night, and left in when fresh water is poured into the jug on the following morning.

A Buttermilk Bath.—Giving the face and neck a buttermilk bath is one of the best means of keeping the skin soft and smooth, and nourishes as well as whitens. When using buttermilk for toilet purposes, have about a quart, and bathe the face and hands with it just as if using water. Then apply it to the neck and arms with a sponge and let it dry on. The treatment should be given at night, and in the morning the skin should be washed with warm water and a little mild soap.

The skin can be kept soft and free from chaps if this soap is used. Shred one pound of best yellow soap into a jar, set it in a saucepan of boiling water on the stove, add two tablespoonfuls of glycerine and two ounces of honey, and the juice of a medium-sized lemon. Let the water continue boiling till the soap is melted and the whole can be beaten up together, add a few drops of oil of lavender. Pour from the jar into a pie dish so that the soap is a little over an inch thick, then stand aside to get cold; divide it into cakes and let them harden in a dry place.

After peeling onions, the hands are often yellow; rub well with salt, rinse in cold water, then wash in the usual way and the stain will be gone.

GIRLS' FROCKS TO BE SHORT

Designer Insists That Up to Ten Years No Child's Dress Should Be Below Knees.

A great deal of satin and taffeta is being used for children's dresses and there seems to be a leaning to dresses that are a trifle short-waisted, especially for the younger girls. Little girls' dresses show skirts of comfortable width and they are decidedly short. One designer openly insists that up to the age of ten no child's dress should reach a bit below the knees. Guimpe dresses are being shown, made usually of serge. They are not merely suspender frocks, but have quaint little low-necked pongee in a favorite material for the accompanying guimpe, although white lingerie materials may be used and some bright-colored silk guimpes appear.

Girls of over ten are smartly dressed for school in plain or plaid wool skirts and comfortable smocks or middies.

IN FASHION'S REALM

Stockings usually match the dresses. The new cape coats often have deep yokes.

Wraps of fur are fashioned on simple lines.

Flare collars are among the new fashions.

More silk appears as ruffles on georgette dresses.

Many of the new skirts are plaited about the waist.

For evening wear white gowns are touched with silver.

There is a tendency to wear the hat tipped on one side.

A circular black veil has a wide border of cotton threads.

For sheer grace there is no material equal to duvetyn.

Deep bands of lace finish the bottoms of evening capes.

Soft gray and beige are the best colors for long gloves.

WIDE RANGE IN LATEST STYLES

Never Before in History of Tailored Suit Has There Been Such Variety.

COLLARS, CUFFS, HEMS OF FUR

Coat of Long or Medium Length Much More in Evidence Than Short Ones—Pockets Are Important.

For the woman who is not inexorably committed to the one-piece frock her suit is a matter of earnest consideration, observes a prominent fashion writer. Not so much as to what it shall be made of, for here there is scant choice, but as to how it shall be built to fit the peculiar requirements of her figure.

Never before in the history of the tailored suit has there been so wide a range of design as can be found in this season's models. And unless a woman has unerringly bad taste, or, as sometimes happens, cherishes an inner vision of herself as tall and willowy when unlikely nature has designed her short and wide, there is no excuse for her selecting an unsuitable model.

Suits are very much in the foreground of the picture at present and show a wealth of interesting detail as to finish, as well as a wide latitude in type and cut.

Thoroughly well dressed women at the horse show will undoubtedly be exponents of the various ways a suit may take—the plain and strictly tailored suit with a fur neckpiece, for morning wear, and the dressier fur trimmed type for afternoon. It is in the latter, of course, that most of the variety in design is to be found though the jacket, tailored on mannish lines, has, too, its picturesque differences of outline.

Daring and Picturesque.

There is as distinct leaning toward the daring and picturesque in the suit coats displayed this season. Especially new and attractive are the coats on Louis XV. lines, rather fitted, with a nipped-in waist and a good deal of spring at the hips, often accentuated by means of large pocket flaps, godets or a circular cut to the coat skirts.

This is the most radical departure from the lines to which we have become accustomed and has its extremely short version in which the coat skirt stands out in a series of hard and ungraceful godets, its medium length version in which the coat is very true to type, and its long version, which covers all but two or three inches of the skirt.

A coat of this last character was shown among the imported models and is worthy of note for the reason that very long coats are said to be approaching in this instance the coat of brown velours de laine in cut so that it is quite smooth at the back and in the cross over front, but has much fullness of the coat skirt at the sides.

These full sides are held in place at the waist by means of embroidery

Attractive Duvetyn Fur Trimmed Suit Regarded as a Striking Model.

and the coat is collared, cuffed and hemmed with fur.

The coat of long or medium length is much more in evidence than is the short one, and perhaps the coat either partially or wholly ungirdled is more to be desired than the girdled coat.

Besides the coat on Louis XV. lines there are other ways contrived of enlarging the outline of the hips.

Coats Straight and Slim.

In striking contrast to the suits on these lines are coats cut as straight and slim as a willow wand, which, when they are trimmed at all, usually open over a fur waistcoat.

A typical Russian blouse suit is shown which is straight of line and apparently has no means of ingress. This suit is fashioned of beaver colored wool velours and has bands of military looking embroidery ending in tassels at one side stretched across its smooth front. It is loosely girdled with a double band of cloth and has a high collar of the beaver fur which finishes the sleeves and the edge of the coat and slips on over the head, but these have never attained great popularity in this country.

There are, however, a number of

Dye That Skirt, Coat or Blouse

"Diamond Dyes" Make Old, Shabby, Faded Apparel Just Like New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, waists, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Book is in package.

To match any shade, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

models, which close on the shoulder and the side, leaving the front un-

Charming Brown Velvet Suit Conspicuous Because of Cartridge Plaits.

broken by fastenings, and one very charming suit, the upper part of which crosses over in bodice fashion, wrinkles about the waist and ties in flat girdle ends at the side.

The back of this coat is flat and plain, but in the front are two circular sections which are gathered in many folds. In one curious little suit the short jacket ends slightly at the back, has a cutaway front and a choker collar all banded with fur. The back of the skirt is plain, but in the front hangs a full fur edged apron drapery almost to the edge of the skirt.

There are very few short jackets, but among them is one which is sure to make itself felt, for, though abbreviated, it is by no means insignificant. It has an immense collar, which falls over the shoulders and wrinkles in bead fashion about the throat and the fullness of the loose back ripples in many folds, banded by fur.

There are suits with coats which are short in front but have a long loose panel at the back, and there are other irregularities in the coat skirts, but on the whole they hang on an even line about the figure.

Coats which blouse either in the back or the front all around are by no means unusual and look well on the young and slim. An excellent model for a woman with large hips is the coat with a straight long waisted upper part on which the skirt is slightly gathered.

Importance of Pockets.

Pockets have taken on an extraordinary importance in the more elaborate suits. They are both, assertive and are frequently the means by which the characteristic outline of the model is produced.

The bulging hip line is brought about in one single coat by immense pockets set somewhere, exactly at the hip line and trimmed by stitched bands of cloth, above and below which are wide bands of fur.

Another method of widening the hips is seen in coats cut with pannier draperies, the looped out tops of which constitute enormous fur edged pockets. These are found in both long and short coats.

Again there is a curious but not unpleasing fashion of placing the great pockets directly on the fronts of the coat. This peculiar line is even accentuated by allowing the pockets to flop at the tops which are bordered deeply with fur. Or the front sections of the coat skirts may be made entirely of fur in which pockets lurk or a wide band of fur may extend across the front of the jacket, standing out at the top to form pockets. In every case coats trimmed in this fashion have a flat, plain back.

A short one and handsome suit of brown velvet has its full hip sections set on in cartridge plaits and a ruche of cartridge plaited velvet to edge the fronts and the enormous eighteen-inch cuffs.

Velvet suits as yet appear only in small numbers, but the various woolen fabrics with the exquisitely soft velvet finish, which is known to the group under the name of duvetyn, are in all but universal use.

Entirely of Cloth of Gold.

An extreme novelty is a blouse made all of cloth of gold, in short length, fitting the hips. The reverse side of the flaps that finished a sleeveless arm were faced in bright blue, while another note of color was introduced in a purple camisole foundation that showed faintly through the metallic fabric.

Net Ruffles.

Net ruffles appear often on the dainty afternoon frocks.

INVINCIBLE

You don't know how good a rubber boot can be until you've worn INVINCIBLES.

WEISS BROS.,

NAPANEE and TRENTON.

The Cripple and the Crutch.

As a cripple depends on the crutch—so your eyes are dependant on the glasses.—A crutch of many kinds may assist a cripple, but you certainly will injure your precious eyesight by using any makeshift glass that may appear to be a relief. Be sure you are wearing the correct lens for each eye.—You run no chance of a misfit by having your eyes examined by H. E. SMITH, the eyesight specialist.—Only the best approved styles of glasses prescribed. We have always given attention to fitting Oculists' prescriptions.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

SPECIAL SALE OF RUBBERS
FOR ONE MONTH

Commencing Saturday, January 31st to February 28th

we are offering Men's Heavy Rubbers at nearly cost price. It will pay you to take advantage of these special prices as Rubbers are advancing.

Men's knee boots, all white $6.00
Men's knee boots, Greylings $6.00
Men's knee boots, Monarch $6.00
Men's gum boots, Maltese Cross $4.25
Men's 3-eyelet, Monarch.. $3.75
Men's 3-eyelet, Maltese Cross $3
Men's 4-eyelet, Maltese Cross $3.75
Men's buckle, rubber jack's snag proof..... $3.00
Men's black and tan, leather tops 7 in..... $3.50
Boys' gum knee boots, 1 to 5 $2.75

Guaranteed all No. 1 stock.

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing unnerved pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a cramp like pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and convenience in Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet easy and comfortable. Examination and advice free. Use us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF

Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for

Cream Separators

Call and see them and get our prices.

600 lb. capacity, $69.50.
800 lb. capacity, $74.50.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
10cf

A full line of Maple Leaf paints, varnishes, and stains, at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store.

For fresh fish during Lent go to H. W. KELLY'S. He has fresh salmon, haddie, and fresh frozen white fish.

The Hospital Aid will meet in the town council chamber on Tuesday afternoon, March 2nd, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

The United States war department spent $1,015,000,000 for aviation during the nineteen months of the war, but not a single American-built combat, pursuit or bombing plane ever reached the front.

Trinity Church Anniversary will be held on March 7th and 8th. Rev. Dr. Scott, of Bridge Street Church, Belleville, will preach on Sunday, both morning and evening. On Monday evening a congregational reunion will be held.

TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL VERY CRUELLY TREATED

Ward of Orphans' Home in General Hospital—Resided in Lenox.

A ten-year-old girl, a ward of the Orphans' Home, lies in the Kingston General Hospital in a serious condition as a result of alleged ill-treatment. It is also stated that one of the child's feet was frozen and another burned.

The nurses and doctors who saw the child at the hospital state that they never viewed a body that showed so serious effects of ill-treatment.

On Monday morning members of the board of the Orphans' Home visited the General Hospital for the purpose of getting full particulars of the affair, as it is likely that legal action will be taken against those responsible for the abuse of the girl.

Dr. McCallum, who attended the child, is making an official report, and will hand it out in the course of a day or so. The child was taken to the hospital on Saturday afternoon last.

Coffee !—Talk about your Coffee, if you want a real good coffee go to H. W. KELLY'S—he has the best on the market.

THE SALVATION ARMY

Commissioner W. J. Richards, chief of the Salvation Army in Eastern Canada, has completed his fifth year in that capacity. During that time the army has seen one of its greatest periods of usefulness. This period takes in the "war years." The great war had been under way since August, and new problems presented themselves to the organization when he assumed command. These problems required a large measure of initiative to overcome. The task of rendering the highest and most efficient service was shouldered and Canada paid tribute to the success which attained those efforts by over-subscribing the amount asked for during the Red Shield Drive.

A FORCEFUL MAN

Commissioner Richards is a forceful man. He is a man of few words. He believes in doing things. During the five years more than 11,000 persons are recorded as having sought salvation. Notwithstanding the losses, due to war, there are to-day nearly 2,000 more names on the Membership Roll than there were in this territory five years ago.

In July, 1915, Canada East was separated from Canada West, the dividing line being Port Arthur. Even in view of this there are now only forty-one officers in active service in the Eastern territory alone than there were in the combined territories five years ago.

In the Field Report two very striking indications of financial growth are given. In 1914, the Self-Denial total for the combined territories was $43,726.00. In 1919, for Canada East alone, it was $75,591.00. Harvest Festival returns have been doubled.

SHOWS SOLID GROWTH

In all the various departments the same rate of growth has been recorded. This shows that as often as humanely possible every opportunity has been seized for the advancement of every branch of the organization. Inasmuch as every act of service means the welfare of somebody, the position which the Salvation Army occupies to-day indicates tremendously increased service to the community.

This service has been rendered under the leadership of Commissioner W. J. Richards. His five years in Canada have been five big years for the Salvation Army in Canada, and give great promise for the future.

Separator Oil 25c the quart at WALLACE'S—bring your can.

PERSONALS

Miss Jean Daly is home from Toronto for a few days.

Mr. A. C. Baker returned this week from Kingston hospital.

Miss Jessie Hawley has returned from a visit with Miss Helen Wallace, Picton.

Mr. W. H Boyle was in Hamilton last week attending the Hardware Dealers' Convention.

Mrs. Geo. D. Hawley returned from Kingston on Thursday quite recovered from her recent operation.

Miss Josephine Vrooman is visiting her sister, Mrs. Miles Miller, London.

Miss Nellie Herring is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Garatt Taylor in London.

Miss Bert McMillan is spending her holidays in Toronto and Peterborough.

Miss Alice Cole, Deseronto, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grass.

Mrs. Walton B. Cronk, of London, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meagher.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos. Kimmerly are in Brockville attending the funeral of Mrs. Kimmerly's father.

Mr. B. Grant Whitington, of Chicago, is visiting his father, Mr. Geo. Whitington.

Mr. Geo. Perry is home for a few weeks after spending the past several months sailing.

Mrs. Jas. Fitzpatrick has returned from Rochester and is staying at the Campbell House.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith spent a few days last week atending the Jewellers' Convention in Montreal.

Mrs. Ephriam McLaughlin is spending a few days in Toronto attending the funeral of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Dunsmore.

Mrs. W. Marsh and daughter, Miss Cora, returned to Toronto on Thursday after a months' visit with her mother, Mrs. Wm. Kimmerly, and other friends.

Miss Juanita Thompson, Miss Rowena Smith, Miss Hatie Wartman were assistants at Prof. Wheatley's concert in Belleville, Monday, 16th February.

DEATHS

Derocea—At Napanee, on Monday, February 23rd, 1920, Frank Derocea, of Morrisburg, aged 37 years, 5 months.

Gallagher—At South Fredericksburgh, on Wednesday, February 25th, 1920, Ada Gallagher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gallagher, aged 9 years, and 4 months.

Richmond—At Richmond, on Friday, February 20th, 1920, Mabel Beatrice Richmond, aged 43 years, 4 months, 25 days.

Vine—At North Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, February 21st, 1920, Mahaley Vine, aged 84 years, 20 days.

Warner—At Belleville, on Saturday, February 21st, 1920, Isaac B. Warner, of Richmond township.

Masonic Banquet ; Bridal Shower.

On Friday last the members of the Masonic Lodge at Mountain Grove, gave a farewell banquet in honor of Messrs. J. A. Coulter, H. Drew and families, who are soon to depart for their new homes at Napanee and Odessa respectively. The same evening a shower was given for Mrs. W. H. Garrett. Zealand, formerly Miss Myrtle Drew of this place. The gifts which were numerous and costly, consisted of silverware, cut-glass, fine linen, an organ, and several cheques, showing the esteem in which the bride was held in the community. A short programme was rendered. Following this a very appropriate address was read by W. W. Hill, and the presentations were made. Each brother was presented with a pair of Masonic cuff links. Messrs. Drew expressed their thanks and appreciation in a few well chosen words. Owing to a recent storm Mr. Coulter, who was at that time in Napanee, was unable to be present. At 10 o'clock supper was served, after which a very enjoyable evening was spent in games and dancing.

If the glass part of your Thermos bottle is broken you don't have to get a new bottle—just get a refill at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Eva C. Turner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amendments, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Eva C. Turner, late of the town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, deceased, who died on or about the sixth day of January, A. D. 1915, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to T. B. German, Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for Frank Cameron Wilson, M.D., executor of the estate of the said last will and testament of the said Eva C. Turner, deceased, on or before the 27th day of March A.D., 1920, their christian and surnames, adreses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands if any, verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 27th day of March, A.D.,'1920, the said executor may proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERRMAN,
Solicitor for the said Executor
Dated this 7th day of Feb., 1920.
12-d

Muresco, the sanitary wall finish, in all the popular tints, at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

Most of our failures are due to neglect of very simple principles. We persist in a desire to get something for nothing, to make progress without paying for it in effort.

This season we have spared no efforts in selecting our various Spring stocks of Merchandise throughout this Big Store. We have bought only the most reliable of Merchandise and in the markets which offered the best consistent values.

This Wonderful Assemblage of unique Canadian manufactured Merchandise we propose to reveal to you at OUR SPRING FASHION REVIEW which is being held on MARCH 19th and 20th.

1920 Styles in BILLIE BURKE Dresses are here

For Your Immediate Choosing

"Women who have never worn Billie Burke dresses as well as regular users of this popular garment will be charmed with the handsome spring assortments of styles and materials which have just arrived."

These dresses, which are so simply yet charmingly styled are featured in a splendid range of washable materials—GINGHAMS in plaids of blues, pinks and tans vie with CHAMBRAYS in shades of Rose, Copen and Pink. "Zephyrs" and "Nassean" Suitings are becomingly styled in pleasing and serviceable dresses.

Contrasting materials, self and contrasting pipings, buttons, belts, pockets and embroidery are used for adornment and service.

"MILADY" will find these dresses very desirable for the street, the porch, the house and the summer camp. In this assortment are styles for the school girl, the older sister, for mother. Priced $3.75, $5.25, $5.75, $5.95 and $7.50..

WE INVITE YOUR IMMEDIATE INSPECTION

You can only buy Billie Burke Dresses at Our Store in Town. A Billie Burke hanger goes with every dress.

Separate Skirts of Surpassing Elegance

KUMSI
KUMSA
JERSEY
WOOL PLAIDS

Lovers of beautiful wearing apparel will delight in these new Spring Skirts. There are several numbers of "Kumsi-Kumsa", which is a decidedly new fabric this season. This fabric resembles a heavy silk crepe and possesses an unusual rich and handsome appearance, yet it is weighty enough to give reasonable wear.

One number is procurable in a handsome grey and black plaid, another in all white, while another in rose is cleverly combined with Georgette Crepe. Elegant buttons and prettily cut pockets adorn them.

By the same manufacturer are several very handsome Wool Plaids. For early spring street wearing they are indescribably smart and serviceable. Buttons, Belts and Pockets are becomingly added in a most interesting manner.

A happy combination for dress-up occasions and for genuine service will be found in these skirts of Wool Jersey. Fashion proclaims them to be unusually popular with women of discernment. They are procurable in handsome, adorable shades of Taupe, Nut, Trooper and Sand.

Our Millinery Section is re-opened for Spring

This week our millinery staff returned. They brought with them the new styles in Spring Headwear for the coming Spring Season. Our Patrons who are desirous of early selections should visit our Millinery Department at an early date. Our usual unexcelled millinery service will be maintained throughout the coming season.

COATS FOR YOUR EVERY REQUIREMENT

COATS OF FUR—COATS FOR EARLY SPRING— COATS FOR LATE SPRING AND SUMMER.

"THE ODD COAT." No one can estimate the value of this garment to the owner. Ready every day of the year and for all kinds of weather. It fills in the gaps and renders genuine service. This season you will find them more cleverly styled, more serviceable and more in demand.

The spring numbers are here in diversified array, fresh from the finishing rooms of Canada's foremost manufacturers. Unique collars, cleverly styled pockets, snappy belts, beautiful buttons and much style will endear them to you. The materials in themselves possess much charm and attraction.

COVERTS — TWEED — VELOUR — TRICOTINE — JERSEY — SAND — BISON SAXE — TAUPE — HEATHER.

Are the fabrics and colors most favored.

For wearing right now are many serviceable coats of heavier materials. The styles are staple yet each coat possesses much individuality. From an investment standpoint you will do well to investigate these splendid values. The colors are good and at present writing we have a complete range of sizes.

CARPET DEPARTMENT

You hear so much about advances in prices that it has almost become a nightmare. The price is not the only thing that worries the Merchant, it is a question of getting the goods The factory salesman submits his samples. We select the patterns and quality with the understanding that the goods will be shipped on a certain date. Later on we get an ingeniously written letter stating that owing to the scarcity of raw material they very much regret that they will be able to ship only part of our esteemed order, but that the balance will be shipped later on. We, of course, submit under protest, hoping for better service in the future. We are not advertising goods we expect to arrive, but confine our remarks to goods we have in stock. We have just placed in stock a shipment of Bungalow and Scotch Fillet Nets. New designs in White, Ivory and Ecru, 36 and 45 inches wide, at 30c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c and $1.00 per yard. Special values. To-day's values are twenty per cent. higher than the above prices.

We also placed in stock last week a liberal shipment of 4 yard wide Linoleum, that old fashioned kind that wears so well and retains its color to the last, easily cleaned. The material is old fashioned, but the patterns are the latest color effects, mostly tile and conventional designs. A few pieces of floral designs. Twelve good patterns to make a selection from. Ask our Carpet Man to show you the new patterns.

Three yard wide Congoleum, double thickness, an unusual weight, about 300 yards in stock to sell at last season's prices. Two choice patterns and the price will be $1.25 per square yard. There are many rooms that three yard wide width will work in to advantage.

AMERICAN REPPS

We have three very desirable colors in the lot, 50 inches wide, finished on each side. Suitable for Portieres, Curtains or over drapes for your windows. While they last the price will be $2.25 per yard.

BUY W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

BUY W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS